ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,019—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1894.
B.I. CLYDE	4135	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th March.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
P. & O. CHUSAN	6262	1350	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3069	500	H. Weichell	14th "
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P. & O. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3069	500	H. Weichell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4123	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	23th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3069	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P. & O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4159	800	E. Crews.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st April 4th April 18th
May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO-STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 490	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARO				
ARCQUEBUSIER	G. Wallnschnig	4,400	750	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

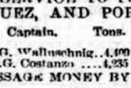
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3 380	S. Abroy	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

THE S. S. "TRESCO"
IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCES or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.

Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. Tresco.
March 19th, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 22nd March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 29th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the recent IMPOSITION of DUTY on IMPORTS, and the Continued FALL in EXCHANGE, the Catalogue Prices of this Company will be ADVANCED 12½ per cent. from this date, excepting Wines and Spirits, which will be advanced 10 per cent. only.

On Soda Water and Indian products NO ADVANCE will be made.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
17th March 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CAMERAS.
HAND CAMERAS.
ENLARGING APPARATUS.
CAMERA STANDS.
SHUTTERS IN GREAT VARIETIES.
LENSES.
DRY PLATES.
SENSITISED PAPER.
BROMIDE PAPER.
PRINTING FRAMES.
DRY PLATE BOXES.
DRAWING RACKS.

CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
MAGNESIUM LAMPS.
CARDBOARD MOUNTS.
DISHES AND TRAYS.
PLATE RACKS.
BURNISHERS.
ILFORD'S PRINTING OUT PAPER.
PNEUMATIC PLATE HOLDERS.
FOCUSSING CLOTHS.
UNIVERSAL LENS ADAPTER
WASHING TRAYS.
PATENT ROCKING BATHS.

Complete Illustrated Price list on Application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
GELATINE-COATED GRANULES,
SMALL, TASTELESS, ELEGANT, EFFICACIOUS,
THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.....For Habitual Constipation.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES .....For Sluggish Liver.
DIGESTIVE GRANULES.....For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
BELLADONNA COUGH GRANULES .For Coughs and Colds.
Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PASSENGER SEASON,
1894.
FOR
TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
FOR
TRAVELLING RUGS & WRAPS.
FOR
GLADSTONE BAGS.
FOR
ALL TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
TRY
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WELLS' ROUGH ON
Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.
Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Lesurel Oil,
PREPARATIONS.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS

WILL FIND
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
IN THE
PRESIDENCY
AT
LOWEST PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.
First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.
Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each.		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square,	4 6	18 inches square,	3 0 / 3 6
20 " "	4 8	20 " "	3 12 / 3 14
22 " "	5 4	22 " "	4 6
24 " "	5 8	24 " "	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide 0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches	6 4	32 by 72 inches 16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 " 8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 " 10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 " 17 0

Second Quality.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches	6 0	32 by 54 inches 10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 " 6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
Striped Pattern.		Diamond Pattern.
28 by 36 inches	6 0	28 by 36 inches 6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 " 7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 " 10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 " 11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft 3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check 3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each 7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each 8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each 9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNES
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 77
USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price, As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... " 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Specialty: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT."
September 14th, 1893.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY FEW DAYS MORE!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Future, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG"
IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR ON THE 22ND INST., FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay Freight, (if any) and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS, where the Steamer will discharge.
Torn and damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damaged Bags, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, on they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.
March 21st, 1894.

TO BE LET.

A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on HORNBY ROAD, Nos. 36, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at
BALMUOUND & NUSSERWANJI,
JEWELLERS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Tenth Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subjects to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 17th Day of March 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 30th day of March, 1894, for the Construction of Temporary CHAWLS for BEGARIES on Frere Road.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c. may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 150, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th March, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 30th day of March, 1894, for making certain Additions and Alterations to the FIRE BRIGADE STATION, at CUMBALLA HILL.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 400, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th March, 1894.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections,
Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at
Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.
ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.
CHOICE BULBS.
Largest Stock in India. In Collections,
"A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0
"C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs. Rs. 5.
Packing, but NOT Carriage free.
See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST. As. 2-6.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "
Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
LIFE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments are taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, used to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of chairs, couches, half-back sofas, camp cots, iron safe on stand, lamps, and other sundry articles, the property of a Hindu gentleman.
The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosina lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. M. Morley.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatti, near the "Islam Club," valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels carpets, ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong glass fronted English built brougham on C spring, a powerful black waler, a large collection of valuable law books and law reports, &c., the property of the late V. K. DHAYRIAVAN, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.
Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 17th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B. Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thornburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Saville, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassumally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhaially Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan and Sakebhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and the said alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hosein bin Shaik Abdul Kadur, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Macleod, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.
LOT NO. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 4 P. M.
All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Dhoolaikwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubhdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Hassum Allibhoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 307 and 2363 and under New No. 7971, old survey Nos. 879 and 880 and new survey No. 4,301, and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7302. Streets Nos. 211-213, Duncan Road.
LOT NO. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.
All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of a passage formed by the Nurrondas Govoondhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooleshwar, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathees (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land late the property of David Sassoon, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdeally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeewanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house messuage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 and 3887 (1) street No. 72 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanlli Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the possession of the Receiver in the said suit.
LOT NO. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.
All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i. e., on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land now or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3878, Street No. 65, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanli Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.
LOTS NOS. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid) are computed to contain together three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8½ Kathees) and form the case of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees) which were afterwards thrown together after deducting therefrom the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5½ Kathees and which two last-mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows, viz:—
1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, in Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.
2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent of 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cyoom Tyabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 42, Colaba Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture made to order, best plateaware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, very handsome Saloma and Naga vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built comfortable landau, a handsome powerful bay Australian horse, very quiet, sets of single and double harness, ladys side saddles, guns revolvers, a large collection or choice end rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Colonel PEARSE, Commanding R. A.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood housed furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, &c., the property of Mr. JAMES H. LATIMER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, about 14·2½, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 bay galloway, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 high wheeled dog cart in good order.
1 second hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 young new jersey mastiff dog, about 11 months.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORE DEPOT, PAREL.
On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks of zinc sheets, hogsheads, empty casks, telegraph wire, China round jars, iron bracket plates, C. I. telegraph post, buttons, rasp bolts, leather cuttings, shovels, rubber cuttings, scrap iron files, manilla tail ropes, horse hair, old papers, cloth cuttings cotton and woollen clothings, and many other sundry articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.
On FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, March 21, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COLABA.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables—
41 bales F. P. cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
3 cases white drill.
5 " brown half hose 9-10 inch.
1 case bleached yarn.
25 drums turpentine.
20 " boiled oil.
1 case merino ½ hose.
1 " musical clocks.
10 cases quarts looking glasses.
On account of underwriters—
25 cases tea, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 21, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD SONAPORE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mohantal Chimanal Amrit, and on account of the rest of the mortgagors, Anandibai, widow of Damodher Rowjee Surway, and Dhondoo Damodher Surway, the following landed pro erties, viz:—
Firstly.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. C3518 and Street No. 5, containing by admeasurement 83 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, new No. 1004, old Survey No. 74 and new Survey No. 8172, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property of Anandibai, wife of Narayen Ambajee, on the west by the property of the mortgagors, on the north by the old Sonapore Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla.
Secondly.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No C.3514 and street No 6, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards of thereabouts, and registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No.827, new No. 1005, old Survey No. 74 and new Survey No. 8180, standing in the name of the morrgagors, and bounded on the east by the property firstly described, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Old Sonapore Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla, both of which said properties are in the occupation of the mort gagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PEARLS.
On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Nihalchund Girdharilal—
Parcel No. 43, 38 strings containing 483 pearls, gross 388 carats, net 281 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Heerjeebhoy, ex. s. s. Berenice—
D M 1—1 case glass bangles.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebramjee Moosajee and Co. ex. Persia—
N A 2317 1—1 case iron chest locks.
B M
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esabhoy Moolla Aboolally and Co., ex. Rheinfels—
D I 10—10 cases foolscap.
On account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally, ex. Trieste—
D M 118—1 case gold leaves.
2354
On account and at the risk of Abdulcadar Abdulhoosein, ex. Trieste—
D M 133—1 case gold leaves.
3020
On account and at the risk of Allibhoy Esmaljee, ex Orion—
D M —1 case steel penholders,
3122
On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Sulemanjee, ex Carlotta—
D M 1 12—12 cases beads.
2989
On account of the indentors, ex Stolzenfels.
B C 16—6 cases shades Doni's globes.
3189
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hosein Dossajee, ex Asia—
B C 1 13 | 39 cases boot heel tips.
3782 C 14-26
B C 1 26
2784 27 52
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmail Hubib and Co., ex Trieste—
D M 1—1 case spectacles.
2681
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hosein Dossajee, ex Persia—
B C 14-26 | 39 cases boot heel tips.
3782 C 27 52
B C
2784
On account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail, ex Antwerp—
D M 1 2—2 cases needles.
2870
On account and at the risk of Esmail Abdulreyman, ex Trieste—
D M 1—1 case pencils.
2824

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND MINERAL WATER.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Cursetjee Cowaajee, Watchmaker, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Unger, trading under the name of William Murray and Co., the following wines, spirits and beer.
131 cases red and white Hungarian wine, in quarts and pints, consisting of Magyarad, Badavsonji Riesling, Tokaji and Menes.
13 cases crown brand Pilsener beer, in quarts.
27 " piersteiner (still hock).
6 " Laidlaw and sandeman's whisky.
44 " dry champagne.
2 " cognac.
82 " French claret.
20 " red burgandy, consisting of Beaujolai's fruits, Pommard.
2 " Alesenthe.
78 " Hampers vichy water.
The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte, China flower vases, table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of G. R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable handsome black and teakwood, household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, windproofs, lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of H. A GAYER Esq.
The above is on view.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
On SATURDAY, the 31st Inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette" offices), the remaining very valuable stock in trade of a known furniture manufacturer, (closing business) designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French polished black and teakwood dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites covered with tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial made single and double bevelled minor door almyras, neat made chairs, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, March 21, 1894.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week containing Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st April, 1894, the RATES for Season Tickets (1) between any two Stations North of Virar, and (2) from any Station South of Virar to any Station North of Virar and *vice versa*, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. Particulars of the Revised Fares may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. JOHN BAPTIST GOMES, of Gwalior, Scindhia, communicates with Mr. L. DE SOUZA, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Pleader of the High Court of Bombay, residing at No. 1, Charni Road, Bombay, he will be furnished with information which he wanted regarding a certain Family in Goa, which information N. R. QUERCAR was not able to give on account of his sudden death.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 506 OF 1883.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allgar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort .....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Pombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.
AND
DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay. Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1893, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 85, and now under Ward No. C 3630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased..... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid.. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1816, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety.
LOT NO. IV.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11630, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3296, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1816.
LOT NO. V.
All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Ward No. C 3630, and under Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.
Lots No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain reject prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS coll

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Unveiling the Bust of Mr. Allbless, "Allbless Baug," 4 p. m.

Parsees' Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival, Masonic Hall, Byculla.

Annual Inspection, Bombay Light Horse, Parade Ground, 7-15 a. m.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Imperator (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Kelburn (s), Newport; and Lindisfarne (s), Kobe.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kola (s), and R. I. M. S. Clive, for Karachi; Peninsular (s), London, &c.; and Fazilka (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bahaduri and Rajapuri entered and the steamers Sabarmati and Safari left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Fazilka yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator entered, and the steamer Peninsular left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Australia, per s. s. Surat, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 22nd inst.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitors of the High Court will commence at the Court-house on the 11th prox. and continue on the 12th, 13th, and 16th.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—A social gathering of the members and sympathisers of this Union will be held at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday), at 9 p.m., in honour of Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gangajee Rao Rane, J.P.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL ENGINEER.—Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dorabji, aged thirty years, an engineer, in the Khatao Maconji Mill, at Haines Road, was severely scalded on Monday, by the accidental turning on of a steam pipe. He sustained burns on the stomach, chest, and arms, and was treated at home.

MILITARY BAND.—There was a very large number of listeners on the Green, Marine Lines, last night, on the occasion of the playing of the massed bands of all the regiments now in Bombay. The concert lasted from 9 till past 10 o'clock, and was greatly enjoyed by the vast crowd of people, of all classes and races, assembled to hear it.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme during the officers' mess, this evening, at 8 p.m. :—

March	La Reine de Saba	Gounod.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Esmeralda	O. Stella.
Gavotte	Lyric	Weaver.
Music Making Gypsies		Ellenberg.
Comic Fantasia	Pantomania	Williams.
Quadrille	Olivette	Ch. Coote.
Selection	Meistersinger	Wagner.

EXTRA.

Coronation March of the Tsar of Russia — Ellenberg
Galop — Fizz — Tinney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Gannon charged Rambharam Rachoo, with having in his possession a time-piece, valued at Rs. 3, reasonably suspected to be stolen. The accused, attempted to pass the main gate of the Prince's Dock, on Sunday, with the time-piece concealed under his coat. It was believed to have been removed from a case lying in one of the sheds at the gate. The accused in his defence, said that a manifest clerk had given it to him, but this statement he could not substantiate, and the Magistrate having convicted him, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default he was ordered to be sent to the Common Jail for six weeks.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Falkland Road, regarding the death of Bhairoolal Sooklal, a dealer in flour, aged forty years, residing at that locality. The deceased had been suffering from pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing for some time past, and had often fainted. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Bhairoolal went to Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, at his dispensary, at Falkland Road, and the doctor having prescribed for him, the deceased was going to put his shoes on when he suddenly fainted away, and died immediately. Artificial respiration and ammonia inhalation were resorted to, but without avail. A verdict of death from heart-disease was returned by the jury.

SARASWAT SAMUHA.—On Sunday, the members of the Samuha gave an evening entertainment, in the Samuha Hall, in honor of the successful Saraswat candidates, in the University Examinations of 1893. About twenty-five candidates, including graduates and undergraduates, responded to the invitations, the others being prevented from attending by unavoidable causes. Mr. N. W. Pai, B.A., LL.B., the honorary president of the Samuha, before delivering a welcome address on behalf of the members, referred in appropriate terms to the deeply-lamented death of Rao Bahadur Sunkerrao P. Pandit. Messrs. Bhende, Varde, Thonge, and More on behalf of the guests of the evening suitably replied. The guests were treated with the singing of a professional songster. After refreshment had been served and pan, goolab, and nosegays distributed the assembly dispersed at about 8 p.m.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—Bhica Bhimji, residing at Bhuleshwar, has reported to the police that he loaded a cart with ten bags of rice, valued at Rs. 60, in the Prince's Dock, on the 17th instant, and ordered the driver, a Ghattee, who gave him his name as Kalloo, aged twenty-five years, residing at Byculla, to take them to the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Carnac Bridge, which the driver failed to do. From inquiries made by the police it was ascertained that the cart belonged to Ragoo Hurry, residing at Khetwady 10th Lane, and he gave it with its badge to Rama Gunnoo, also residing at Khetwady, to ply for hire in the town. From the statement made by Rama, it appears, that while he was plying the cart near the Sailors' Home, on the 10th instant, a Ghattee went up to him, and asked him if he (Rama) would convey some furniture from one of the tents on the Cooperage, but as he had a load of loaves to take to the Apollo Bunder, he asked the Ghattee to wait till he returned. The Ghattee consented to do so, provided Rama gave him the badge of his cart to insure the bargain. Rama agreed to do so, and having given his badge No. 3061 to the Ghattee, proceeded to Apollo Bunder, but on his return found the Ghattee missing. It seems quite evident from the statement of Rama, that the Ghattee made use of the badge on the 17th instant. The police are making enquiries regarding the whereabouts of the Ghattee.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Litany.
6 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Litany and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Matins; with Address by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
8 p.m.—Evensong; with Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
(SERVICES FOR SAILORS.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Silverton in the Prince's Dock this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Maxim gun has been well tested in the Matabeleland campaign thinks the scientific American. In the skirmish of October 25 the Maxim gun effectually checked the natives. Although the natives were armed with Martini-Henry and Winchester rifles they were powerless before the terrible fire of the Maxim gun, which mowed them down like wheat before a scythe. In the morning the sight was terrible, bodies being literally torn to pieces by the shot. Each time the natives approached they were quickly repulsed with the aid of the machine-gun. The Armstrong 7-pounder has also rendered efficient service in the campaign. On one occasion a shell dropped harmlessly upon the ground, when the negroes immediately began firing upon it. The shell then exploded, killing several.

THE SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT GYMNASIUM.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Gymnastic Institution, took place yesterday afternoon in the compound of the Gymnasium Building, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presiding. There was a large and fashionable gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, including a few Europeans, Hindus, and Mahomedans. The building was tastefully and elegantly decorated with flags, banners, evergreens and festoons of flowers. The ground of the Gymnasium was made as bright and gay as a liberal display of venetian masts could well make it. A band was stationed in the compound and played a selection of music, which lent additional charm to the occasion. The Hon. Mr Justice Bayley arrived at 4-30 o'clock, and was received by Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, K. R. Cama, Bomanji Byramji Patell, Darashaw R. Chichgur, and other members of the committee.

Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, the honorary secretary, read the following report :—

Sir,—We are glad to welcome you heartily in the chair once again after an interval of eighteen years. It was in the year 1876 that you kindly and ably presided over a like exhibition of this institution which was then known as the Esplanade Gymnasium. Then we were located to a little east-ward of this, on a ground which we held on sufferance from Government, and with a very common-looking shed on it. Since then we have been enabled with the help of the Government of Lord Reay, and the munificence of our distinguished townsman, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to possess this large area of ground with this handsome pavilion on it. Government have been liberal to grant us the lease of this site at a nominal rent and to contribute one-half towards the erection expenses of the pavilion, the other half being defrayed by the generosity of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, after whose name the Gymnasium is now called. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Reay on the 15th January, 1890, and the opening ceremony was performed by Lord Harris on the 16th February, 1891. Besides the changes referred to above, you will mark another important feature in the tuition and discipline of the pupils. We have been enabled by the half contribution of the Government to employ qualified teachers from the regimental Gymnasia, whose advent has been signalised by a noticeable improvement in the method of imparting athletic teaching. The Gymnasium is thus enabled to make a better show before you on this occasion than on the previous one of 1876, and we may add that its usefulness is further enhanced since it has come into prominent notice by Lord Reay styling it as the model Gymnasium of the Presidency. Hence the mofussil Gymnasia attached to various schools in the Presidency apply to us for help and advice, and in this manner the influence of this Gymnasium is permitted to be exercised on a wider range and larger sphere.

The last prize-distribution took place on the 10th March, 1893, under the Presidentship of H. E. Lord Harris, who came to us for the second time to evince his special interest in the welfare of the institution. It was on this occasion that he performed the ceremony of opening the medallions of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and of the late Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, the latter though passed from us for twenty-two years, we remember no less to this day with gratitude as the chief of the prime founders of this institution, and whose ardent and enthusiastic interest in its foundation and rearing is so worthily emulated by his son, our friend Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., who never fails to exercise his great influence for the promotion and welfare of this institution to which he is deeply attached through solemn filial veneration. Sir, during the last year, which was the thirty-sixth of the existence of this institution, 162 pupils have taken the benefit of the athletic instruction imparted here. They comprise 111 Parsees, 45 Hindoos, 4 Mahomedans, and 2 Christians. Besides the above there are also 25 business men who partake of the Gymnasium's benefit. With so many educational institutions within a radius of a quarter of a mile of our institution, one would suppose that a far larger number would be drawn here; but we agree with the Vice-Chancellor's remarks, that physical education has not yet taken that hold on the minds of our school-going youths which their severe mental efforts should induce them to do, to enable them to keep up a healthy mind within a healthy body. But, sir, the recent efforts of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, we augur, will be instrumental in impressing on our boys the absolute need of athletic exercises if they wish to progress in their college career and preserve their bodily constitution, sound and healthy, even after undergoing any amount of mental strain. Captain Robert M. Poore, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Dr. Framjee Eduljee Madon kindly consented to hold the annual examination, and they report, that "all of the pupils performed different exercises in a most satisfactory manner.....On the whole we were completely satisfied with their performances, and we are glad to say, that we found an improvement over last year." These remarks are very encouraging to the management as a testimony of a high officer that all persons connected with the institution have done their duty; they are doubly valuable as coming from Captain Poore, who was an examiner last year also, and was therefore best fitted to tell us whether the Gymnasium had made any progress during the last year. The pupils who have been recommended by the examiners for gold and silver medal prizes on account of their proficiency in the different exercises are :—1. Phirozshaw Eduljee Seervai—for general proficiency; 2. Bomanjee Cooverjee Gazdar—for general proficiency and for excellence on trapeze; 3. Merwanjee Cursetjee Kateli—for general proficiency and excellence on Parallel Bars 4. Bomanjee Burjorjee Conwalla—for excellence on the Indian pole; 5. Manekshaw Rustomjee Chinoy—for excellence in jumping; 6. Bomanjee Kateli—for best attendance and good conduct; and excellence on horizontal bars; 7. Dorabjee Eduljee Jesung—for general proficiency in second class; Muncherjee Cursetjee Kateli—for being second in general proficiency in second class. The funds of the institution continue in about the same unsatisfactory state as last year, and we are therefore not able to say that we are sufficiently strong in our financial capability. We require more funds, and we hope that as the advantages of physical exercise side by side with the intellectual are more and more sought and appreciated by our citizens, they will not fail to loosen their purse-strings wide open to pour into our treasurers' coffers large sums of money to enable the committee to foster an abiding taste for bodily culture as a necessary and indispensable complement of mental culture. The annual subscription is a paltry Rs. 3. Gentlemen who take interest in the welfare of the institution, and who are pleased to be present at exhibitions like to-day's would certainly be very willing to offer their names as members, and with such a trifling call on their purse, the aggregate help they will confer on this institution will be immense.

The pupils of the Gymnasium then went through a lengthy programme, which was devoted to an exhibition of the training they had received. About thirty-two smart young fellows and boys, attired in becoming costume, stepped briskly into the ring, and commenced a series of gymnastic exhibitions, which reflected great credit on the training they had received. They all exhibited fine physique, muscular arms and legs, and the bearing of well trained men. One by one they went through a number of clever feats on the double bars and single trapeze, and showed that in skill and daring they were worthy of professional gymnastic. The performances on the vaulting-horse, India pole, single and double trapeze, horizontal bar and also frogs march; boxing, and wrestling were excellent. Each item was admirably performed, and the efforts of the pupils were much appreciated by the assembly.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who was received with prolonged cheers, said that he was extremely glad to be present and be able to preside on that occasion as he did so far back as eighteen years. He had been there on several occasions like the present and was there last year, when the evening's entertainment was presided over by Lord Harris. The report seemed to be somewhat similar in character to those of the last two years. They had this year also about the same number of pupils as last year, the number being about 162, the majority of whom, as was to the expected, were Parsees. He could not but regret that more young men did not avail themselves of the instruction which the institution afforded. Its object was most praiseworthy. Competition was now so great in every walk of life that it was quite impossible either in England or in India that steady and continuous hard work could be carried through life, unless a man possessed sound and healthy body. All were agreed as to the extreme importance of all the boys and young men developing and improving their physical power to the utmost, and they could do it nowhere better than at that valued institution. They should look at England as an example of improvement in physique. No country in the world, as regards athletic sports, was more advanced than England at present. Great interest was every year taken in cricket, which was his old game. The annual matches between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and which again only last Saturday resulted in a victory for Oxford, were looked forward to with intense interest. Football was recently becoming extremely popular. Though it had not been practised to a very great extent in this country, in England it was extensively practised, and was increasing in popularity, and, therefore, it must have extreme advantage. Gymnastic exercises had been introduced into many schools in England and in India, and those of them who were present there last year, must have heard from the lips of his Excellency Lord Harris how anxious the Government of India as well as the Government of Bombay were to establish gymnasiums in the various schools throughout the Presidency. On this subject of athletic sports he reminded them what took place very many centuries ago among that race which was intellectually the most highly gifted one that the European world had ever known. He alluded to the Greeks, and more especially to the Athenians, whose system of education consisted of three parts, namely, letter-writing, including arithmetical course and recitation from the poems of Homer and other poets, including music, and thirdly gymnastics. The education of the Greek was completed by a course of gymnastic training, which was superintended with a care and assiduity which were quite commendable. Gymnasium itself was a Greek word, and the gymnasium was a feature in every Greek town, and so every Greek boy, unless he was physically incapable, did not fail to go through that discipline. And what did the Greeks do? What was the mission, and in what was their actual contribution to the education of the world? In the art of painting; in architecture, in sculpture; in the drama and in science; and in philosophy. Athens attained its very highest excellence in the age of Pericles in the fifth century before the commencement of the Christain era. During the administration of that great and eminent statesman and orator the Pantheon was built and adorned with the sculpture of Phidias, many of which the ancestors of Lord Elgin, the present Viceroy of India, procured, and which were afterwards purchased by the English Government to form the principal attractions in the galleries devoted to Greek sculptures in the British Museum in London. Then the fine marble statues of many of those trained in the gymnasia of Greece, and taken from life, which adorned the galleries of the Vatican of Rome, and of Naples, of Florence, and of London, Paris, and Berlin were the works of Greek artists. Also many of the finest works of modern architecture were Greek in their design, and he might here remark that the outrage contemplated last week in Paris by the anarchists who carried a bomb, which burst—though unfortunately for himself and fortunately for the building, and blew him to atoms as he was entering the Church of the Madeleine—was intended to be committed against a building which was one of the most beautiful in that city. He was told by the late Sir Digby Wyak, with whom, when they were both young men, he travelled in France and Italy, and who subsequently became a distinguished architect, that it was a copy on a somewhat enlarged scale of the Pantheon, the Corinthian order of architecture being substituted for the Doric. The latter temple was described by Wordsworth in his wel-known and picturesque work on Greece as the finest edifice on the finest site in the world. Think not, he said, that the training as received in the institution could in the slightest degree interfere with the ordinary avocations in life. It was necessary to strengthen the body. He wished that a great many pupils would take advantage of the instruction given in the gymnasium, for he had heard with regret that the finances of the institution like the finances of the Government of India, were not so good as they wished them to be. (Laughter.) He hoped that time would mend the matter, and that other people would come forward, with large donations. Some charitable Parsee, or some Hindu gentlemen, should come forward and present a magnificent sum to the Institution. The Hindus were availing themselves of the advantage afforded by the gymnasium, and more than one Hindu had obtained a prize that evening, so it was but fitting that some Hindu gentlemen should make handsome donations to the Institute. He himself offered Rs. 100 to the gymnasium, and left it to the committee to dispose of it in any manner they liked. (Applause.) He offered his warmest congratulations to the pupils who showed such excellence in athletic exercises which were carried out in an admirable manner without the slightest hitch that evening. It was gratifying to learn that Captain Poore stated in his report that he found, on examining the pupils, a decided improvement in the exercises and in general instructions as compared with what it was last year. Those who were responsible for the training in general should be congratulated on the success of the Institution. He assured them that he would always continue to take great interest in the welfare of the Institution, and would try to be present when possible at their future meetings. (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. R. Cama, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, spoke of the sympathic interest, which the honourable gentleman took in the Institute and the promotion of physical education among the Indians. He also mentioned his connection with the Bombay Gymkhana and the Volunteer Corps, and hoped that the Government of India would acknowledge in some form the disinterested services of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who had given a proof of the interest he took in the Institute not by words only but by subscribing a sum of Rs. 100.

Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, in seconding the proposition, intimated that Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibboy had announced his intention of giving Rs. 100 to the institute.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

A pupil then presented a superb bouquet to the Hon. Mr. Bayley, who accepted it with thanks.

The pupils then called for three cheers for the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, which were heartily given, and the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS RICE CROP.

The final general memorandum on the Rice crop of 1893 is as follows :—

The statistics supplied in the accompanying table relate to the Government villages in Madras (some two-thirds of the total area of the Presidency), the whole of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the eleven chief rice-producing districts of Burma. It will be seen from them that the area under rice is estimated at 17 per cent. above, and the outturn at 24 per cent. above, that of the last season.

An increased outturn is expected from all the Madras districts except those of Kistna, Madura and Tinnevelly, where the rains of the autumn and winter have done damage. The Madras crop is reported to be three-fourths of a full average, but probably exceeds this estimate, while that in Bengal may be taken at "16 annas," that is to say, a full average. The export of the 1893 crops in Bengal is estimated at 615,000 tons, and the produce available for export from Burma is estimated at 1,320,000 tons of cargo rice or 22,373,000 cwt. of cleaned rice.

The exports by sea during the ten months ending 31st January, 1894, amounted to 16,083,040 cwt., valued at Rs. 7,17,34,258, as compared with 16,074,832 cwt., valued at Rs. 7,67,62,610 in the corresponding period of 1892-93.

THE following interesting extract from a letter addressed by Mrs. Gladstone to Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, the Librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, was read at the annual meeting of that Society a few days ago :—"The first time I had the privilege of meeting Sir Andrew Clark was in the London Hospital during the outbreak of cholera in 1866. I was at that time a visitor in the wards, and circumstances thus led to my seeing a great deal of Dr. Clark, who, as Senior Physician of the Hospital, I constantly met. More and more I was struck during that time of grave anxiety, by his ability, his zeal, his tender ministrations among the sick. The Convalescent Home at Woodford was the outcome of that cholera epidemic, there being thirty years ago a crying need for such an institution. I was deeply indebted to Dr. Clark for his invaluable aid in setting on foot the Woodford Home. He devoted much of his time and thought to it, and drew up the rules by which ever since it has been managed. I cannot better express the effect he produced on my mind than by saying I became convinced that my husband's health would be safe in his hands. Our son Herbert, then in his early youth, was, however, the first member of the family who came under his care; and we feel that humanly speaking, his present excellent health is largely due to Sir Andrew's advice. From this beginning arose a long and most valuable friendship. Not only was his professional devotion untiring, he was also a man whose strong religious character made him a wreck to lean upon in all times of anxiety and strain. When I first introduced Dr. Clark to my husband as the physician I wished him to consult, my words were simply, 'You would be safe in the hands of that great Dr. Clark.'"

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE annual prize-distribution to the students of the Gocouldas Tejpal Girls' School was held last evening, in the school buildings, Dady Sett Agiari Street, Kalbadevi Road. A large number of Hindu and Parsee ladies had responded to the invitation of Mrs. Goverdhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, and the large hall of the institution was quite crowded. Her Excellency Lady Harris, C.I., presided, and distributed the prizes. A seat was provided for her ladyship on a dais, and a select number of ladies were also accommodated on the platform, while a few purdah ladies were provided with seats behind a screen in a corner of the hall.

The proceedings opened with Miss Maneck Dadabhoy Naoroji, thanking her Excellency for her kind presence on the occasion. She (Miss Maneck Dadabhoy Naoroji) said that her ladyship's presence that afternoon was one more proof of the sympathetic interest she took in the amelioration of the social condition and educational progress of the Native ladies. Only a few days ago her Excellency had evinced an additional proof of such interest by presiding at the meeting of the branch of the Indian Female National Association. (Applause.)

Miss Sorene Maneckji Cursetji then read the following report of the school :—

This school was established by the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonji. It is under the management of the Gocouldas Tejpal charities for the last twenty-five years, and is in a flourishing and efficient condition as will be seen from the following figures. It has now 140 students, all Hindus, against 109 during the corresponding month last year. The average attendance during the year ended December 1893 was 92·7. The school was examined in January last by Rao Saheb Vrajrai S. Dessi, Government Deputy Educational Inspector of Schools, when 130 girls were presented for examination. Of these 50 were reading under the various standard from the 1st to 6th, 39 of whom passed the examination in all heads, their result being 78 per cent. Speaking of this result, the examiner reports : "I found the school in good condition under the new head-mistress, Bai Aimai Hormusji Printer. She appears to have taken great pains to improve the general tone of the school, and impart instruction to the girls intelligently. On the whole the general result was very satisfactory." "The needle work and singing," he adds further on, "requires to be specially mentioned as taught with great care and I have noticed vast improvement in these as well as all the other subjects as compared with the work of previous years." The municipal grant-in-aid based on this result amounted to Rs. 356 against Rs. 235 received last year. The expenses of the school amounted last year to Rs. 2,321, of which Rs. 363 were spent in giving scholarships and prizes to the students.

The report having been, read, the girls entertained the assembly with recitations and songs and were duly applauded for the same.

Lady Harris, after distributing the prizes, said that when she entered the hall she did not expect that she would have to make a speech, and she would have been glad if a gentleman were there to address them. But as she took a great interest in the education of girls she would take the opportunity to say a few words. They all knew the advantages of educating girls, and she would content herself only by quoting the words in one of the songs just sung that "an educated lady was her husband'd greatest happiness." This was quite true. She was glas to be informed that needlework was also given attention to, and in her opinion that particular subject was very useful to girls in after-life. As an encouragement to the girls on that subject her Excellency offered a prize for the best work. She was sorry she had not brought the prize with her, but promised to send one soon. One pleasing feature in the report she found was that no mention was made about money. Her Ladyship hardly knew of an institution of this kind in which a demand for funds was not made. But the late Mr. Gocouldas Tejpal's munificent charity fund devoted to educational purposes was large enough not to put an institution to the necessity of making such a demand. Next week, however, there was a meeting of the Indian Female National Association, and her Excellency might propose a scholarship for the benefit of this institution. She was glad to notice from the report the progress the girls had made in their study, and congratulated the head-mistress Bai Aimai Hormusji Printer on the excellent manner in which the children are educated. Lady Harris concluded her remarks by wishing the school every success. (Loud applause.)

Miss Sherene Maneckji Cursetji, at the request of her Excellency, translated the remarks into Gujerati for the benefit of the native ladies who did not understand English.

Mrs. Dymock proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Harris for presiding on the occasion, and distributing the prizes. She remarked that it was not a matter of formality that they should pass such a vote, but her Ladyship specially deserved their heartfelt and sincere thanks for the kind and sympathetic interest evinced by her in matters relating to the gentle sex.

Miss Sherene Maneckji Cursetji seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mrs. Goverdhandas Gocouldas next placed a huge floral garland round the neck of her Excellency, who soon after left, attended by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to the Governor.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Excepting a brisk to rapid fall at Cawnpore and Karachi, the barometric changes have been moderate to slight everywhere. Readings are comparatively high in the Panjab, Rajputana, Mysore and off the Coromandel Coast and low at Akola and Karachi. Over the rest of the country pressure is nearly uniform. Cairns are reported from several stations. Winds remain practically unchanged in direction and the force has been fresh to light. The velocity at 8 A. M. this morning was 20 miles an hour at Akola, 16 at Amraoti, 12 at Bombay and 10 at Malegaon. The variation of the maximum temperature from the mean is rather large at Karachi and Coimbatore, and the minimum temperature has risen very considerably above the normal at Surat, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Sholapur and Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Ahmedabad and Cuddapah and the lowest 57° at Cawnpore. Humidity has risen considerably at Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, and slightly clouded in the south of the Peninsula. Light showers are reported from Hoshangabad, Goa, Calicut and Trichinopoly. The cloud proportion and the night temperature have increased very considerably in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces where the weather is slightly disturbed and there is likely to be rain, accompanied by some increase of wind velocity. The barometer has fallen rapidly in Sind, and the weather in the Persian Gulf appears to be more or less unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th March, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·810
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·0
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind	S, SW, SSE, SW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	255

* From midnight to midnight.

A NEW review has just made its appearance in Paris, devoted to jurisprudence and politics, under the title of "Revue du Droit Public et de la Politique." It is edited by Professor Ferdinand Larnaude is in form and substance something like our "Fortnightly," and is to make its appearance every two months. The first number comprises an article on Forms of Government, by M. Esmein, who, among other things examines the subject of the "Referendum," which he describes as "often an invincible obstacle to good legislation." Other articles treat of the civil personality in France of the Papal Power, the Press Laws, and Naturalisation. A considerable space is given up to summaries of the political situation in various European countries. To this section Mr. J. E. C. Bodley contributes a long account of the struggle in the English Parliament over the Local Government Bill.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Thomas, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

MARCH 18.

Rumsay, Capt, Bengal, A Genl's, on leave, from Abbottabad
Bowyer, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Simla.
Nash, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 19.

Gordon, Major, Bengal, VI Cavy, from Meerut.
Des Vaeux, Major, Bengal, 38th sikhs, on furlough, from Delhi.
Saward, Col, Bengal, A A G, on furlough, from Simla.
Wimble, Capt, Ms, A C G, on leave, from Bangalore.
Head Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Gasset, Brigr Genl, Ms, Comdg Bangalore, on leave, from Bangalore.
Simpson, Snrg Capt Ms, I M S, on leave, from Madras.

MARCH 20.

Turner, Lt 13th Bengal, Lancers, on furlough, to Peshawar.
Dennys, Lt, 23rd Bo I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Wake, 2nd Lt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Quetta.
Spencer, Surgn Lt, Col, Ms, I M S, on furlough, from Quetta
Lawrence, Lt, Col, Bengal, on furlough, from Sialkot.
Stopford, Lt, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Duff, Lt, Bengal, R E, off leave, to Peshawur.
Jacob, Lt, 16th Bo I, off leave, to Aden.
Bennett, Brigr, Surgn Lt, Col, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Cuffe, Surgn, Col, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Allahabad.

MARCH 18.

Gaisford, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R Scots Fusirs, on exchange, to Amritsar.
Carmish Bowden, Lt, Bengal, Duke of Cornwalls L I, off leave, to Chakrata.
Berthon, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R L Fusirs, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Manderson, Col Bengal, R E, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

MARCH 19.

Barren, Surgn Major, Bo, Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Matheran.
Cates, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, Ms, 2nd Kirky, on duty, to Shewbo.
Coleman, Capt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, from leave, to Secunderbad.
Walkin, Capt, Bengal, R A, from duty, to Fort William.
Broome, Capt, Bo, IX Infy, on leave, to Quetta.
Dirks, Vety Lt Col, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Umballa.
Hamilton, Lt, Bengal, Sikhs, on leave, to B Central Africa.
Phillips, Lt, Ms, R A, on duty, to Rangoon.

MARCH 20.

Penrose, Capt, Bo, Deolalee Irregulars, on furlough, to England.
Blundell, Maj Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona Dist, to rejoin, to Poona.
Prinsep, Col, Bengal, Col on the Staff, on furlough, to England.
Combe, Col, Bengal, H P, to England.
Cowans, Lt, Bengal, Seaforth Regt, on leave, to England.
Kelham, Major, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on leave, to England.
Sandys Lumsdaine, Capt, Bengal, I, on leave, to England.
Wood, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.
Stobadie, Lt Col, Ms, R H A, on duty, to Bangalore.
Gordon, Major, VI Bengal Cavly, on leave, to England.
Western, Major, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.
Ramsay, Capt, Bengal, Accents, on leave, to England.
Bowyer, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Dis Vaoux, Major, Bengal, 38th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Seiward, Col, Bengal, A A G, on furlough, to England.
Snelville, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Sartorions, Lt, Bo, 19th Infty, on furlough, to England.
Taylor, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March 1894.

The members of the Proficiency Class will meet at their respective Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st March, 1894.

1. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters on Thursdays the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. All Candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

2. Members are particularly requested to complete their class firing before the 31st instant, as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

3. There will be Company drill for D Company behind the Telegraph Quarters on Saturday next at 4-30 p.m.

4. There will be *no* Company drill for C Company this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-45 o'clock this morning for the Annual Inspection. All members in Bombay must attend or obtain leave of absence.

2. The following members are granted leave of absence from the Annual Inspection :—Corpl W D Graham, Troopers J R Barty, A C Boulton, H R Hemming, A Maclaggan, G Rat, H Heberlain, H W Howell, A Scholderer and A Beniston.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr S S Thorburn, Commissioner and Supt, Rawalpindi Div, has obtained furlough to Europe for 7 months and 15 days.

Mr R P Warburton, Offg Extra Assist Commr, is transferred from the Hissar to the Karnal District.

Mr W Chevis, Offg Dist Judge, Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Mr E P Henderson, I C S, Govt Advocate, Punjab, on special duty under the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, has obtained furlough to Europe for ten months.

Lieut C P Egerton, Offg Depy Commr, Gujranwala, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr D C Johnstone, Dist Judge, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of the Derajat Division.

Mr E G Fraser, Ex Engr, 1st Division, Chenab Canal, and Mr F E Gwy

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Cawnpore Twill Sleeping Suits. Cool and Comfortable, well made and finished. White or Fancy Stripes. Rs. 13-8 for 3.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! The lovers of Indian and English MUSIC are informed that a most novel, and first of its kind ever imported in Bombay, Musical Box, made of best Walnut Wood, 4 by 2 feet, with an very handsomely made table to match, playing 6 best selected Indian and English Airs, imported by and exhibited for SALE at CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Company's Watch-Maker, of Meadow Street, Fort.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2 Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 21, Church Gate Street.

MATRIMONY.—Young Lady (Orphan), Tall, good Figure, Educated and Musical, possessing a very considerable Fortune in her own right, wishes to Correspond, with view to MARRIAGE, with a Commercial or Professional Gentleman (Bachelor or Widower) Residing in India, where Advertiser has valuable property. Honourable Secrecy expected.—Address: Miss MILLS, 54, New Oxford Street, London, England.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1 and 2 at Rs. 3 and 2-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of these Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

ORDERS for HOT CROSS BUNS are now Registered at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street, Bombay, at Annas. 1, 2 and 4 each.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. So well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

TO LET.—TWO Upper-Storeyed HOUSES, Morland Road, near Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100 each. Apply at "FIR TREE LODGE," Ballasis Road, Byculla.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—3 GALLOWAY'S BOILERS, 30' by 7' working at 90lbs. pressure at the Khatau Mills. Apply to MANAGER, Haines Road, Byculla, or SECRETARY, 29, Apollo Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—Two Large and Very Comfortable Bungalows, "St. Elmo" and "Jewaji Hall." Both are centrally situated, near the Gymkhana, the Rugby Hotel, &c., and command a charming View of the Sea. For Rent, &c., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

TRAVELLERS' SPIRIT STOVES, with Milk Pan, Fry Pan, Egg Stand for Boiling, Coffee and Tea Strainer closed, with all Utensils 3½ by 4½ inches. Rs. 7.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, H. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 63, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus.—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This Cool, Comfortable, and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is centrally situated near the Library, Superintendent's Office, and Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, Full Dress, complete, for SALE. Address "P. A. U.," Care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

A and B. McKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY, Rs. 28 per Dozen. May be obtained from THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Ld., Fort. Sub-Agent:—JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BELLY BACON, on Cut, 13 Annas per lb. Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut, 14 Annas per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE.—Strong Lucknow-built DOG-CART, Bay Arab Horse, Harness, complete. Price Rs. 500. Apply to T. S. HAMILTON, Esplanade Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Pandharpur Municipality, a HINDU L. M. & S., as Health Officer. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 75, by Rs. 5 annually. Horse Allowance Rs. 15 extra. Apply to PRESIDENT.

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SUBJECT:

I—The Aryan Phonology and Etymology, or the Elements of Aryan Language, continued.
II—The Evolution of the Grammatical Forms, or the Vyakarana, of the Aryan Languages.
III—The Inter-relation of Growths of Languages and Literature or the Aryan Sahitya.
IV—On the Typical West India Vernacular, or the Evolution of the Gujarati Language.

LECTURER: H. H. DHRUVA, B.A., LL.B.

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D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc. C.M.,
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Bombay, 19th March, 1894.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 99 5/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower at 108½. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1/8 per cent., say, to 1¼ per cent., which was also still the rate on short London Bills. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £59 5/8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 3-16d. to 27½d. per oz. and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 59½d. per oz. with Demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1¼d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 6d. per ton lower, at 7s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 99¼ *ex-coupon*. Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at frs. 25·22.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 31½s. per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4d. per lb. for March-May deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 7¼ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but June Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those for the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	11,000	10,000	10,000
Two days' do. ...	19,000	18,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,357,000	4,420,000	6,352,000

Here, Cotton has been dealt in to but a small extent in a quiet market, on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 150; and 100 Jafferabad, at Rs. 179½; while the Mills have taken 600 bales consisting of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 168; and Khangaum, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 152; and old Bhownugger, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT remains steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing; but no further change in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have become quiet, and transactions by shippers have been upon a moderate scale. The price of *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., and we now quote Rs. 7-2-6 to Rs. 7-4-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,544	bales
Wheat	14,131	cwts.
Linseed	81,547	,,
Rapeseed	15,454	,,
Gingelly	5,207	,,
Poppyseed	540	,,
Groundnuts	19,396	,,
Castorseed	16,887	,,
Rice	10,078	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, and rates for March have declined about 1s. per ton. The market closes with much tonnage offering, and few takers. Forward rates are also weaker.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 2 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and a slight enquiry for Bank remittance, and also for Silver arising, rates receded slightly, 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits being done. Telegraphic, for May transfer, was also reported at 1s. 1 13-16d., and, later on, at 1s. 1 25-32d., those for April at the same rate, and September, at 1s. 1 11-16d. Three months' sight Credits were also done at 1s. 1 31-32d. for near delivery, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for May. From Calcutta we hear that rates are 1-32d. higher there than here; and our closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7/8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	to 1s. 2d.
Francs do.	1·47 to 1·47¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 1/8 per cent. from yesterday's final rates for Fours, and has remained steady throughout the day at 103¾ for cash, and 103 11-16, buyers, for the settlement, these also having been the closing quotations. 100¾ was named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market remains closed for the *Holi* holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	99 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 5-8
Bar Silver	27¼

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 19.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 19.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

Orient steamer Orient, from London, arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura left Penang for Bombay, on the 19th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius noon Friday the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	2	32 p.m.	...	14
Suez	20	2	45 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	4
,, Kurrachee	...	41	...	1
,, Madras	1	30	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUMINE—March 3, at Bareilly, the wife of the Rev R A Cumine, Chaplain, of a daughter.
DALLAS—March 2, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain A G Dallas, 16th Lancers, of a son.
WILLIAMS—March 9, at Dholpur, the wife of J R Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRINNOL—GIRLING—March 12, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, O H R Grinnol, of the Office, Acctt. Genl. Military Department, second son of the late J W Grinnol, of the Telegraph Department, to A E Taunton, widow of the late G Taunton, Q M G Office, and eldest daughter of W Girling, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Bengal.

DEATHS.

DENEHY—March 8, at Lucknow, of chronic Bright's disease, Kate, the dearly loved wife of Patrick Deneby, P W D, N-W Irrigation, aged 42 years, 5 months and 16 days.
LANE—March 11, at Dilkhusha, Marion Chrystal, wife of Surgeon-Captain Cecil A Lane, Army Medical Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894.

THE unforeseen and unwelcome advent of the Germans in that part of East Africa opposite Zanzibar, where Indian traders had established themselves and created a large and important trade, was a heavy blow to that industrious and enterprising community, but it has not so far resulted in their complete exclusion from the markets which they created. The Foreign Office has recently published a precis of documents laid before the Reichstag respecting the German East African Protectorate which affords interesting information on the subject and shows the measure of progress achieved by the Imperial Government in opening up their share in the Dark Continent civilization. The Indian rupee currency has held its ground in East Africa to a continuance of that evidence. In 1892 an effort was made to shut out further imports of Indian rupees by levying a duty upon them, but the consequent restriction of the currency was found so inconvenient, that the levying of the duty on silver coin was suspended in April last year. The German East African Company is empowered to coin the necessary addition to this Indian currency. In the years 1890-93 they coined 7,008,000 silver rupees and 81,000,000 copper pesas. The amount of copper money coined by the Company seems to have been excessive. The pesas underwent a depreciation of nine per cent., which is strangely attributed to the excessive coinage of a private company in Zanzibar. In January of the present year the Imperial Governor prohibited the importation of all copper coin, except that which issued from the mint of the German East Africa Company. The Company undertook to exchange foreign, that is to say Indian, coins actually in circulation for those of their own make, but an exception was made to those of the British East Africa Company. The introduction and circulation of the Mombassa rupee of the I. B. E. A. was prohibited on the allegation that they are below value. It is interesting to learn that the German Reichstag has been informed that the recent action of the Indian Government with the view to raise the value of the rupee has not yet had any appreciable effect in East Africa. It were to be wished that this statement applied only to that remote part of the world. It is pleasant to hear that British-Indian subjects are showing an intelligent zeal in the diffusion of education in German East Africa. An Indian Mahomedan merchant, Sewa Hajee, has presented a house to the Catholic Mission at Bagamoyo for the purpose of opening a school and dispensary. Sixty Indian children attend the school, which has been placed under Friar Oswald, who is assisted by a native of India and a Swaheli. The same public-spirited merchant has given a large donation towards the establishment of a school at Dar-es-Salaam for the free secular education of the children of the poorer natives. A school has also been established at Tanga, where Indian and Negro children are taught in the German language. The Indo-Africans may find their German useful to them in future years in enabling them to continue and extend the Indian trade established by their fathers in East Africa.

It is satisfactory to know that the direct trade between the ports of the German Protectorate and Bombay has steadily developed since the establishment of a regular service by the steamer Safari, nearly two years ago. Ivory is the chief article of export, nearly seventeen thousand tusks, weighing rather less than 300,000lbs. are exported annually. The largest exporter of ivory is not an Indian or a German, but an Irishman, Mr. Stokes, who in 1892 exported twenty thousand pounds worth, and has as much more collected at his station on the lake, which in due time will be carried to the coast. Trade generally improved in the year 1892, but there was a good deal to contend against. The fluctuations in the value of the rupee, instead of stimulating business, had a deterring influence upon the development of trade. The unfair conduct of the mother-country in manipulating the customs, so as to further her own interest at the cost of her dependency, was another hindrance in the way of the latter. Doubtless Germany, like England, has her Lancashire members whose vote the Government are too prudent to disregard. Nevertheless, the grievances complained of have actually been redressed, and considerable improvement is looked forward to with some confidence. If we may judge from the tone of an article which has appeared in the leading journal and from other indications the somewhat similar grievance of what India so loudly and so justly complains will also be redressed. But to return to East Africa. Among other troubles, various warlike tribes have frequently interfered with the caravan traffic, and it has been found necessary to establish strong garrisons along three of the routes, and to add to the strength of the posts already established on others. Planting has been carried out on a large scale, and on some of the highlands with considerable success. The German East Africa Company have one hundred and sixty thousand coffee trees in the hinterland of Tanga, and they expect soon to send samples of their coffee to Europe. They are experimenting with tea, cocoa, and cardamums, while for the two last years they have had fair crops of Texas and Sea Island cotton, which was pronounced in the German market to be of good quality. They hope to send two hundred bales of cotton to market in the present year. It is just possible that the Bombay mills may yet receive Texas and Sea Island cotton in German East Africa for that spinning of medium and fine counts, which Mr. Walmsley predicts. Cotton seed have been given to the Natives with a view to its diffusion. The Company has expended £30,000 in planting cocoanut palms, and they expect a considerable harvest from their tobacco plantations. A Berlin Company has commenced operations for the planting of coffee. Another Company has been formed to grow sugar and establish factories for its manufacture for export to Zanzibar and India. A Dutch planter from Sumatra, has been taken into the Government service to instruct the natives in the cultivation of suitable colonial products. The districts around Kilima-Njra and another plateau have been explored and pronounced suitable for European colonization.

To enable all this to be done, it was necessary to establish an armed force to stop the raiding of the tribes and repress the hostility of the slave-traders. In July, 1893, Major von Wissmann succeeded in defeating five thousand fighting men that had devastated the whole country between Tanganyika and Nyassa. That officer reported that it would be necessary to establish strong posts beyond the lakes to save the region from depopulation and ruin, and his recommendation will be acted upon when means are available. Children who are delivered from slavery are handed over to the missionaries with twenty-five shillings for every child under eight years of age. The missions decline to have anything to do with the adult slaves, and it is proposed to provide for them by establishing colonies where they can support themselves by cultivating the soil. The Imperial Constabulary one might suppose would be recruited from amongst the liberated adult slaves; but this does not appear to be the case. The Zulu soldiers engaged on three years' contract in Mozambique having claimed their discharge four hundred Soudanese were enlisted in Egypt and Massowa to bring the constabulary again to the full number of eighteen hundred men. This force is officered by thirty-seven Europeans, supported by fifty non-commissioned officers, with thirty surgeons and twenty-two hospital attendants—a fact which speaks volumes for the salubrity of the climate. It is hoped that in time it will be possible to enlist natives in the interior and train them as military police. Little progress has yet been made in the construction of the German East African Railway. The Company which has obtained the concession has taken the preliminary works in hand, but the first thirty-five miles from Tanga will not be opened for traffic until the middle of 1896. An increase in telegraphic communication is much required, both for the needs of Government and of commerce and trade; but little has been done. Three experts have, however, been sent out, and the work will be pushed on gradually. It is claimed that the German authorities showed great promptitude and energy in the suppression of the slave trade. Of the dhows captured on the East African coast in 1893, only one cargo was embarked in the German protectorate. Major von Wissmann has been especially successful in dealing with slavery in the interior; he has taken up a steamer to assist in the work on Lake Nyassa. The slave trade has been greatly restricted in recent years by a succession of heavy discouragements—the dispersion of the Arab colony at Massensa by Emin Pasha, the establishment of German stations in the interior, and the occupation of Uganda by the British. Scientific exploration of German East Africa has been carried on with considerable vigour. Altogether the Germans are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet in that part of their possessions.

THE trials and troubles of the Agra Savings Bank do not appear to be yet at an end, though it was believed, here at all events, that nothing more would be heard of the unfortunate circumstances which led to its collapse. But on Thursday last, before the District Judge of Allahabad, Mr. F. E. Elliot, an application for an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank was made. The Court called for specific averments into which it could, if disposed, direct enquiry to be made, and these were put in by Mr. Wall, a legal gentleman, who is also one of the applicants. These briefly summarised are: that dividends were paid otherwise than out of profits from 1888 onwards; that the loss of capital was withheld from the contributories; that an ill-advised and, as it proved, calamitous attempt was made to resuscitate the Bank, which ultimately cost nearly a lakh of rupees; that a loan was made to the Railway Service Press at a time when the directors and trustees must have been aware that the affairs of the Press were in such a condition that there was no chance of getting the money back; that a loan was made to Mr. B. Howard, the brother of Mr. J. E. Howard, the trustee, to the amount of seventy-three thousand rupees or thereabouts, the security for which was insufficient and bad. The petitioners contended that for all those matters the trustees and directors, Messrs. Howard and Mann, were, in the terms of Section 214 of the Companies Act, liable or accountable to repay such monies, or that enquiry was needed to ascertain whether they were or were not so liable. Learned and lengthy arguments were brought forward both for and against, it being further explained that action was taken now in order that the parties might have the benefit of Mr. Elliot's services since he is shortly to make over his office to a successor to whom the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank were foreign. The judge deferred his decision on the subject the morning the application was made, but on Friday he reviewed the arguments for and against, and announced that he had come to the conclusion, that there were not sufficient reasons for refusing the inquiry claimed. With regard to an objection raised that the interests of the applicants in the Agra Saving Bank were but small, Mr. Elliot observed that especially in view of the fact, that in all probability it will be found necessary to call in the unpaid capital for the payment of depositors, their interests were not unsubstantial, and if they should gain their object the whole body of contributories would be benefited. And as to their not objecting to any transaction at the time it was made, his Honour thought it might be presumed that if they made no opposition at the time when such opposition might have altered matters, it was because they were then uninformed, or insufficiently informed of the facts. The inquiry asked for, therefore, will be made by the Allahabad District Court with a view of discovering the nature and extent of the losses sustained, the persons responsible for such losses, and then it will have to be decided what steps shall be taken to recover the same.

MAJOR LAWFORD, of the 1st Madras Lancers, has a monopoly of the journal of the United Service Institution of India, in its latest number, for the promulgation of his views on cavalry in reconnaisance, and staff duties in connection therewith. Only the smartest officers and men should be selected for reconnaisance work, and there are cavalry officers who would have the reconnoitrers formed into a separate troop and excused as far as possible from regimental and station duties; promotion being given to those who distinguish themselves, and dismissal to be the lot of those who do not. Major Lawford advocates the use of carefully-picked infantry for work in conjunction with the reconnoitrers and would so far as possible have them carried in carts. This of good roads; but in the north-west front would prefer to see the infantry mounte thirteen-hand bazaar ponies, simply for rapid locomotion. He would also like to see a camel company attached to every regiment, British and Native, in the First Army Corps. One conclusion Major Lawford has come to as a result of his study of cavalry is that of this country requires practice in training men and officers in reconnoitring bodies of troops from great distances and in reporting what they see. The practical result of Major Lawford's precepts should undoubtedly be the improvement of our mounted service.

ALTHOUGH Indian passengers and shippers occasionally bestir themselves in the matter of cheaper passages and lower freights, they never go the length which Australians are prepared to go and would regard with amazement any more daring proposition than the chartering of an outside steamer. Australia, we find from the papers just to hand, are giving their strictest attention not only to matters postal and telegraphic but maritime as well, and protest that the Imperial postal authorities are not disposed to act with sufficient vigour. They decline to hear of a proposal to postpone for three years the reconsideration of existing contracts. No complaint, we are told, is raised against the manner in which the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies have fulfilled their agreements as far as regards the conveyance of mails, but it is recognised that the development of Australian export trade in frozen produce demands better facilities of transit. Prominent merchants and Parliamentary representatives warn the Government that one consequence of Imperial procrastination may be to bring into immediate consideration the cessation of mail subsidies altogether. The cable, as a Melbourne contemporary points out, has lessened the value of urgency in mail communication, and they may well be able to rely on the regularity of unsubsidised services, paying for the carriage of mail matter as cargo. If this were done, it is urged the money saved might be devoted to better purpose in securing a reduction of freights on Colonial produce, and an enlargement of coal storage accommodation, both necessities indispensable to securing a revival of Colonial prosperity. It is quite evident that Australia has overcome the apathy from which it long suffered and is beginning to display a healthy spirit of enterprise which will restore it to the flourishing condition it has a right to look for.

THE report of the Bombay Abkari Department, which was issued yesterday, shows that the Mhowra Act, which came into force during the year, has been worked with great care and discretion. So far as can be judged from the reports received, the Act, according to the Collector, has proved most useful in checking illicit importation and manufacture of liquor. Mr. Campbell further tells us that the outcry which was made against the Bill has not been raised against the Act, and there can be but little doubt as to the beneficial effect thereof. Misunderstandings and misapprehensions about its alleged oppressive character, the Collector declares have been removed, and with the judicious exercise of the powers and authority conferred by the Act there is no reasonable ground for alleging that it is either oppressive to the wild tribes or unduly interfering with trade.

IT is officially notified that his Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., will leave Bombay for Kolhapur and Mahableshwar, at 2-30 p.m., (railway time), on Saturday, the 31st instant, from the Victoria Terminus, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired as his Excellency leaves the railway station. The Secretaries to Government and all Heads of Departments in Bombay are

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PHRA YOT CASE AT BANGKOK.

CHANTABOON TO BE RETAINED.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The trial of Phra Yot, at Bangkok, for the murder of M. Grosgurin, has ended in the acquittal of the accused.

M. Lemyre de Vilers who was interviewed on the subject in Paris, yesterday, said that under the Treaty with Siam the Court of Appeal could revise the judgment in the Phra Yot case, and that meanwhile the French would retain possession of Chantaboon.

THE STRAITS MILITARY CHARGES.

Mr. Buxton, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the matter of the Straits military charges had been considered by the Government, and he hoped shortly to announce their decision.

THE COTTON DUTIES AND THE QUESTION OF AN EXCISE ON INDIAN MILLS.

Mr. Fowler, replying to a question put by Mr. Macfarlane, in the House of Commons, said that an excise duty on Indian Cotton Goods would remove the serious objection to an Import duty, and that if such a proposal was received, the Government would carefully consider it.

REPORTED IMPENDING DISSOLUTION.

The *Times* states that it is regarded as certain in the best-informed Radical circles that Parliament will be dissolved in July.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTRY.

PARIS, MARCH 19.

The Senate, to-day, after hearing what M. Perie had to say, voted by a large majority a credit for the creation of a Ministry for the Colonies, the Government promising that War, Justice, and Worship should still be controlled by their respective Ministries.

THE "SUNDAY TIMES" LIBELS.

THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the *Sunday Times* defamation case by Mr. Marsden, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Worship held that it was difficult to conceive a more scurrilous paragraph than that against Messrs. Knights of the *Statesman* and it was most necessary that persons like the accused, Donald Malcolm Gasper, should be taught that such calumnies cannot be published with impunity. Such statements appearing in a newspaper were, he remarked, degrading to the honourable profession of journalism and offensive to the public at large, and exceedingly painful to the individuals about whom they are made, and he had no hesitation in saying that a person who could insert them in a newspaper that was under his control was quite unfit to fill the responsible position of a printer and publisher.

The sentence of the Court was that the accused undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

A process against Mr. Carmichael as the writer of the paragraph complained of was also granted.

THE SMALL-ARMS FACTORY AT DUM-DUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of capoading and pressing-room in the laboratory department, and to the extension of certain laboratory rooms in the small-arms ammunition factory at Dum-Dum, at a cost of Rs. 27,800 and Rs. 19,000, respectively.

ALTERATIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Considerable alteration will be required in the Indian Army Regulations on the abolition of Presidency Commands. Volume 12, dealing with the barracks, will not be issued for some time to come.

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The members of the Viceroy's Executive Council will not go far afield on tour next month, as the Council will assemble at Simla in the second week of April for transaction of State business.

A HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

The Hon. the Maharaja of Ajudhya will probably ask a question, at Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, respecting the management of religious endowments in India, and the steps, if any, the Government are prepared to take to prevent defalcation and waste, where such exist.

The Maharaja intends with the Viceroy's sanction, to introduce a Hindu Religious Endowments Bill during the Simla Session.

THE ABORS.

SADIYA, MARCH 20.

A Khassia coolie, named Usa, who was missed on the 23rd ultimo, at Silli, was brought in here to-day by the Miris, who found him in the jungle near the Siseri river.

Major Molesworth took the coolie's evidence who stated that at Silli he had gone out in the jungle in the evening beyond the stockade, when the Abors surrounded him and carried him off to another village, name unknown. The next morning the Abors made him work as a coolie, and then kept him there for ten days and fed him, and made a slave of him. The Abors were very nearly killing him, but spared him. They sent him with a load of wood, and he managed to escape into the jungle, and worked his way to the Siseri river, which he swam, and was then brought in here by the Miris. He further reports that the Abors are now amusing themselves by wearing clothes, &c., looted at Bordak, and also by looking through the field-glasses, besides trying to bandage themselves according to pictures on "first field dressing."

Mr. Needham and Captain Maxwell returned from Dibrugarh yesterday, where they went to interview the Chief Commissioner. They went out to-day to the Boinjur village to burn the remains and evacuate it. On their arrival back here the Abor field force will be broken up.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

AN APPEAL AGAINST MR. ELLIOTT'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

Messrs. Ross Alston and W. Wallach, counsel for Messrs. J. E. Howard and H. C. Mann, trustee and director of the Agra Savings Bank, in liquidation, yesterday filed a petition in the court of the District Judge, denying that they made admissions, as recorded in the following order passed by Mr. Elliott, District Judge, that "it is not denied that as a matter of fact the dividends were paid when there were no profits to pay from; that the figures presented to the shareholders were erroneous; that certain assets—a reserve fund and a building fund—represented to be available, when the affairs of the Bank were first submitted for the opinion of counsel, had then no existence; and that the balance-sheets were wrong and misleading.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

The following horrible story of a woman's revenge came before the Hon. Magistrate Mr. D. D. Adhikari, to-day. A young Maratha woman, named Gungoo aged 23, was arrested by the police on suspicion of having murdered the child of a neighbour, a little boy, four and-a-half years old. She was suspected on account of a man giving information that he had seen the child in her company shortly before it was missed. She subsequently made a full confession of her crime to Inspector Collett and to the Magistrate. In her statement, made in a cold indifferent manner, she said, that she had been frequently ill-treated by her husband, owing to what he had been told by an old woman, a relative of the child, who took charge of it whilst the child's mother was at work in a cotton mill. The old woman had reported her infidelity to her husband, during his absence, and she determined to wreak her vengeance on the child. On Saturday morning she saw it playing near her house, and finding that the old woman was bathing, she gave the child some sugarcane and enticed it away. She walked with the child to the river, over two miles away, never altering her mind as to what she was about to do. When she got to Holkar's Bridge she did *puja* to a red-painted stone there, and afterwards took the child down to the river, removing its bangles and earrings by breaking them off with a stone. She then seized the child and took it into the water with her under the bridge, and held it under the water with all her strength, until the dying struggles of the poor little boy compelled her to let go her hold, when she pushed the child out into the stream, and came out of the water. She then hurried back to Kirkee Bazar, where she pledged the ornaments with a Marwari for Rs. 7, and returning to her house, commenced nursing her own baby, two months old. The murdered child being missed, she was questioned, but denied having seen it; and subsequently, when the body was found, she looked on unconcernedly at the frantic grief of the child's mother. After her arrest and confession she was taken to the scene of the fiendish tragedy, when she went into the water up to her waist and showed the police how she had committed the murder. She was brought before the Magistrate to-day for examination.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

A soldier of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, Private Barker, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at 6 o'clock, this evening. He was admitted to the hospital this afternoon, suffering with slight fever, and after sleeping for a short time suddenly looked up, seized a razor, and cut his throat, and bled to death in a few minutes, having severed all the arteries on the left side of his neck. This is the fourth throat-cutting case in about two months in this regiment.

THE JAIN CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 20.

At the second day's sitting of the first Jain Congress, held yesterday, the Palitana-Ahmedabad-Bhawnagar-Chapriali accounts, from Samvat 1936 to 1949, were fully read. The Congress approved of them, and passed an unanimous vote of thanks to the managing committee of Seth Anandji Callianji for their good management. After this questions regarding dharamsalas in Palitana and the delapidated Jain temples in other places, and holy places in other parts of India were discussed. A deputation regarding the Charans in Chappriali was appointed to wait on the Maharaja Saheb of Bhownugger. The Congress meets again to-day.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 19.

A WELL-ATTENDED public meeting was held yesterday to protest against the exemption of cotton duties from taxation under the new Act. The leading merchants and traders of the district were present.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, J.P., was voted to the chair. He said that feeling the importance of the matter, that meeting had been called at the instance of the Industrial Association of Western India, to protest against the exclusion of cotton goods and yarns from the new Tariff Act. Against the recommendation of the Indian Government, the Secretary of State had objected to the inclusion of cotton goods and yarns imported from Manchester for fear of his political party losing the Manchester vote. The Indian Government without contesting the matter had given in, and excluded from the new schedule cotton goods and yarns imported from all parts of the world; and the result was that the new Act would bring in only one crore and forty lakhs in lieu of three crores. This was hardly fair. It was self-evident that the exclusion of cotton goods and yarns from import duty meant increased salt-tax and income-tax. He was of opinion that a strong representation should be made to the British Parliament for redress. The interests of India should not be allowed to be sacrificed to those of a few individuals in Lancashire. The chairman said it was a mistaken policy of Government altogether to meet increased expenditure by levying import duties instead of taking adequate steps to check avoidable expenditure and to improve and develop the manufacturing resources of the country. The orders for the purchase of stores in India in prefereuce to buying them in England should be strictly enforced, and those articles which are not manufactured in India should be obtained at home by public competition in lieu of the present expensive methods of obtaining them. In proposing the first resolution, to the effect that the British Parliament ought to exercise a greater control over the expenditure of Indian taxes in India and England, Professor B. G. Tilak said that the present basis was a most unsatisfactory one—sometimes propositions with reference to Indian affairs emanated from the Home Government which the Indian Government saw fit to disregard or nullify; sometimes the Indian Government proposed measures which were promptly rejected for political reasons by the Home Government, the present state of things was most unsatisfactory.

The second resolution, proposed by Mr. K. B. Mandle, thanked those non-official members of the Viceroy's Council, who had proposed against the exclusion of cotton goods from the Tariff Bill.

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. W. B. Namjoshi and prayed for a committee of enquiry as to the best method of reducing the Home Charges, and placing the financial charges of England and India on a sound footing.

That in addition to such economies as the Government of India can effect by a reduction of their sterling debts by the purchase of Indian stores in India, in preference to purchasing them in England, and such other means, it is essential that the Government of India should initiate such measures of industrial reform, and encourage native private enterprise, as will increase the capacity of the people to cheerfully bear additional financial burdens when such become necessary in the interests of the Empire."

Mr. Namjoshi said that the Industrial Association of Western India did not look at the subject from an alarmist's point of view. It was necessary to look a little beyond the present situation and take a broad view of it, so as to find out means by which such crises as the present could be made impossible. His resolution was a link in the chain of resolutions made with that object. It was, perhaps, not the province of the association to deal in detail with the ways in which economy might be effected in administration, but there was one question to which it could legitimately draw the attention of Government, and that was the purchase of Indian stores. The scandalous waste in that department was well known. The purchase of Indian stores in India was closely allied with the question of encouragement to native industries and to private native enterprise, which, while it increases the material prosperity of the people increases their capacity to bear increased burdens. The partial nature of the present tariff becomes a wrong, because the Government of India is doing for the Home Government what it is not prepared to do for us. Lancashire cries because import duties on cotton and yarns would prejudicially affect their cotton industries. We cry against the principles of free trade because that has ruined our industries.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Rao Bahadur N. J. Kirtane, and seconded by Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide, approving of a long memorial embodying the subjects expressed in the resolutions, and authorising the committee of the Western India Industrial Association to draw it up and present it to the British Parliament.

The meeting was a large and orderly one, the speakers being listened to with great attention and the remarks anent the subject of improving native industry were greeted with great enthusiasm.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVANTS.

[BY RUDYARD KIPLING.]

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Brumby means wild horse without any breeding. Imagine the feelings of *Ormonde* if a 'bus-horse called him a cocktail, and you can imagine how the Australian horse felt. I saw the white of his eye glitter in the dark.

"See here, you son of an imported Malaga jackass," he said between his teeth, "I'd have you know that I'm related on my mother's side to *Carbine*, winner of the Melbourne Cup, and where I come from we aren't accustomed to being ridden over roughshod by any parrot-mouthed, pig-headed mule in a pop-gun pea-shooter battery. Are you ready?"

"On your hind legs!" squealed Billy. They both reared up facing each other, and I was expecting a furious fight, when a gurgly, rumbly voice, called out of the darkness to the right—"Children, what are you fighting about there? Be quiet."

Both beasts dropped down with a snort of disgust, for neither horse nor mule can bear to listen to an elephant's voice.

"It's Two Tails!" said the troop-horse. "I can't stand him. A tail at each end isn't fair!"

"My feelings exactly," said Billy, crowding into the troop-horse for company. "We're very alike in some things."

"I suppose we've inherited them from our mothers," said the troop-horse. "It's not worth quarrelling about. Hi! Two Tails, are you tied up?"

"Yes," said Two Tails, with a laugh all up his trunk. "I'm picketed for the night. I've heard what you fellows have been saying. But don't be afraid. I'm not coming over."

The bullocks and the camel said, half aloud: "Afraid of Two Tails—what nonsense!" And the bullocks went on: "We are sorry that you heard, but it is true. Two Tails, why are you afraid of the guns when they fire?

"Well," said Two Tails, rubbing one hind leg against the other, exactly like a little boy saying a poem, "I don't quite know whether you'd understand."

"We don't, but we have to pull the guns," said the bullocks.

"I know it, and I know you are a good deal braver than you think you are. But it's different with me. My battery captain called me a Pachydermatous Anachronism the other day."

"That's another way of fighting, I suppose?" said Billy, who was recovering his spirits.

"*You* don't know what that means, of course, but I do. It means betwixt and between, and that is just where I am. I can see inside my head what will happen when a shell bursts; and you bullocks can't."

"I can," said the troop-horse. "At least, a little bit. I try not to think about it."

"I can see more than you, and I *do* think about it. I know there's a great deal of me to take care of, and I know that nobody knows how to cure me when I'm sick. All they can do is to stop my driver's pay till I get well, and I can't trust my driver."

"Ah!" said the troop-horse. "That explains it. I can trust Dick."

"You could put a whole regiment of Dicks on my back without making me feel any better. I know just enough to be uncomfortable, and not enough to go on in spite of it."

"We do not understand," said the bullocks.

"I know you don't. I'm not talking to you. You don't know what blood is."

"We do," said the bullocks. "It is red stuff that soaks into the ground and smells."

The troop-horse gave a kick and a bound and a snort.

"Don't talk of it," he said. "I can smell it now, just thinking of it. It makes me want to run—when I haven't Dick on my back."

"But it is not here," said the camel and the bullocks. "Why are you so stupid?"

"It's vile stuff," said Billy. "I don't want to run; but I don't want to talk about it."

"There you are!" said Two Tails, waving his tail to explain.

"Surely. Yes, we have been here all night," said the bullocks.

Two Tails stamped his foot till the iron ring on it jingled. "Oh, I'm not talking to *you*. You can't see inside your heads."

"No. We see out of our four eyes," said the bullocks. "We see straight in front of us."

"If I could do that and nothing else you wouldn't be needed to pull the big guns at all. If I was like my captain—he can see things inside his head before the firing begins, and he shakes all over, but he knows too much to run away—if I was like him I could pull the guns. But if I were as wise as all that I should never be here. I should be a king in the forest, as I used to be, sleeping half the day and bathing when I liked. I haven't had a good bath for a month."

"That's all very fine," said Billy; "but giving a thing a long name doesn't make it any better."

"Hsh!" said the troop-horse. "I think I understand what Two Tails means."

"You'll understand better in a minute," said Two Tails angrily. "Now you just explain to me why you don't like this!"

He began trumpeting furiously at the top of his trumpet.

"Stop that!" said Billy and the troop-horse together, and I could hear them stamp and shiver. An elephant's trumpeting is always nasty, especially on a dark night.

"I shan't stop," said Two Tails. "Won't you explain that, please? *Hhrrmph! Rrrt! Rrrmph! Rrrhha!* Then he stopped suddenly, and I heard a little whimper in the dark, and knew that Vixen had found me at last. She knew as well as I did that if there is one thing in the world the elephant is more afraid of than another it is a little barking dog; so she stopped to bully Two Tails in his pickets, and yapped round his big feet. Two Tails shuffled and squeaked. "Go away, little dog!" he said. "Don't snuff at my ankles, or I'll kick at you. Good little dog—nice little doggie, then! Go home, you yelping little beast! Oh, why doesn't some one take her away? She'll bite me in a minute."

"Seems to me," said Billy to the troop-horse, "that our friend Two Tails is afraid of most things. Now, if I had a full meal for every dog I've kicked across the parade-ground I should be as fat as Two Tails nearly."

I whistled, and Vixen ran up to me, muddy all over, and licked my nose, and told me a long tale about hunting for me all through the camp. I never let her know that I understood beast talk, or she would have taken all sorts of liberties. So I buttoned her into the breast of my overcoat, and Two Tails shuffled and stamped and growled to himself.

"Extraordinary! Most extraordinary!" he said. "It runs in our family. Now, where has that nasty little beast gone to?"

I heard him feeling about with his trunk.

"We all seem to be affected in various ways," he went on, blowing his nose. "Now, you gentlemen were alarmed, I believe, when I trumpeted."

"Not alarmed, exactly," said the troop-horse, "but it made me feel as though I had hornets where my saddle ought to be. Don't begin again."

"I'm frightened of a little dog, and the camel here is frightened by bad dreams in the night."

"It is very lucky for us that we haven't all got to fight in the same way," said the troop-horse.

"What I want to know," said the young mule, who had been quiet for a long time—"what *I* want to know is, why we have to fight at all."

"Because we're told to," said the troop-horse, with a snort of contempt.

"Orders," said Billy the mule; and his teeth snapped.

"*Hukm hai?*" (it is an order), said the camel with a gurgle; and Two Tails and the bullocks repeated, "*Hukm hai!*"

"Yes, but who gives the orders?" said the recruit-mule.

"The man who walks at your head—or sits on your back—or holds the nose rope—or twists your tail," said Billy and the troop-horse and the camel and the bullocks one after the other.

"But who gives them the orders?

"Now you want to know too much, young'un," said Billy, "and that's one way of getting kicked. All you have to do is to obey the man at your head and ask no questions."

"He's quite right," said Two Tails. "I can't always obey, because I'm betwixt and between; but Billy's right. Obey the man next to you who gives the order, or you'll stop all the battery, besides getting a thrashing."

The gun-bullocks got up to go. "Morning is coming," they said. "We will go back to our lines. It is true that we only see out of our eyes, and we are not very clever; but still, we are the only people to-night who have not been afraid. Good night, you brave people."

Nobody answered, and the troop-horse said, to change the conversation, "Where's that little dog? A dog means a man somewhere about."

"Here I am," yapped Vixen, "under the guntail with my man. You big, blundering beast of a camel you, you upset our tent. My man's very angry."

"Phew!" said the bullocks. "He must be white?"

"Of course he is," said Vixen. "Do you suppose I'm looked after by a black bullock-driver?"

"*Huah! Ouch! Ugh!*" said the bullocks. "Let us get away quickly."

They plunged forward in the mud, and managed somehow to run their yoke on the pole of an ammunition waggon, where it jammed.

"Now you *have* done it," said Billy calmly. "Don't struggle. You're hung up till daylight. What on earth's the matter?"

The bullocks went off into the long hissing snorts that Indian cattle give, and pushed and crowded and slued and stamped and slipped and nearly fell down in the mud, grunting savagely.

"You'll break your necks in a minute," said the troop-horse. "What's the matter with white men? I live with 'em."

"They—eat—us! Pull!" said the near bullock: the yoke snapped with a twang, and they lumbered off together.

I never knew before what made Indian cattle so scared of Englishmen. We eat beef—a thing that no cattle-driver touches—and of course the cattle do not like it.

"May I be flogged with my own pad-chains? Who'd have thought of two big lumps like those losing their heads?" said Billy.

"Never mind. I'm going to look at this man. Most of the white men, I know, have things in their pockets," said the troop-horse.

"I'll leave you, then. I can't say I'm over-fond of 'em myself. Besides, white men who haven't a place to sleep in are more than likely to be thieves, and I've a good deal of Government property on my back. Come along, young 'un, and we'll go back to our lines. Good night, Australia! See you on parade to-morrow, I suppose. Good night, old Haybale!—try to control you feelings, won't you? Good night.

Two Tails! If you pass us on the ground to-morrow, don't trumpet. It spoils our formation."

Billy the mule stumped off with the swaggering limp of an old campaigner, as the troop-horse's head came nuzzling into my breast, and I gave him biscuits; while Vixen, who is a most conceited little dog, told him fibs about the scores of horses that she and I kept.

"I'm coming to the parade to-morrow in my dog-cart," she said. "Where will you be?"

"On the left hand of the second squadron. I set the time for all my troop, little lady," he said politely. Now I must go back to Dick. My tail's all muddy, and he'll have two hours' hard work dressing me for parade."

The big parade of all the thirty thousand men was held that afternoon, and Vixen and I had a good place close to the Viceroy and the Amir of Afghanistan, with his high big black hat of astrachan wool and the great diamond star in the centre. The first part of the review was all sunshine, and the regiments went by in wave upon wave of legs all moving together, and guns all in a line, till our eyes grew dizzy. Then the cavalry came up, to the beautiful cavalry canter of "Bonnie Dundee," and Vixen cocked her ear where she sat on the dog-cart. The second squadron of the Lancers shot by, and there was the troop-horse, with his tail like spun silk, his head pulled into his breast, one ear forward and one back, setting the time for all his squadron, his legs going as smoothly as waltz-music. Then the big guns came by, and I saw Two Tails and two other elephants harnessed in line to a forty-pounder siege-gun, while twenty yoke of oxen walked behind. The seventh pair had a new yoke, and they looked rather stiff and tired. Last came the screw-guns, and Billy the mule carried himself as though he commanded all the troops, and his harness was oiled and polished till it winked. I gave a cheer all by myself for Billy the mule, but he never looked right or left.

The rain began to fall again, and for a while it was too misty to see what the troops were doing. They had made a big half-circle across the plain, and were spreading out into a line. That line grew and grew till it was three-quarters of a mile long from wing to wing—one solid wall of men, horses, and guns. Then it came on straight towards the Viceroy and the Amir, and as it got nearer the ground began to shake, like the deck of a steamer when the engines are going fast.

Unless you have been there you cannot imagine what a frightening effect this steady come-down of troops has on the spectators, even when they know it is only a review. I looked at the Amir. Up till then he had not shown the shadow of a sign of astonishment or anything else; but now his eyes began to get bigger and bigger, and he picked up the rein on his horse's neck and looked behind him. For a minute it seemed as though he were going to draw his sword and slash his way out through the English men and women in the carriages at the back. Then the advance stopped dead, the ground stood still, the whole line saluted, and thirty bands began to play all together. That was the end of the review, and the regiments went off to their camps in the rain; and an infantry band struck up with—

"The animals went in two by two,
Hurrah!
The animals went in two by two,
The elephant and the battery mu-
l', and they all get into the Ark
For to get out of the rain!"

Then I heard an old grizzled, long-haired Central Asian Chief, who had come down with the Amir, asking questions of a native officer.

"Now," said he, "in what manner was this wonderful thing done?"

And the officer answered: "An order was given, and they obeyed."

"But are the beasts as wise as the men?" said the Chief.

"They obey, as the men do. Mule, horse, elephant, or bullock, he obeys his driver, and the driver his sergeant, and the sergeant his lieutenant, and the lieutenant his captain, and the captain his major, and the major his colonel, and the colonel his brigadier commanding three regiments, and the brigadier the general, who obeys the Viceroy, who is the servant of the Empress. Thus it is done."

"Would it were so in Afghanistan!" said the Chief; "for there we obey only our own wills."

"And for that reason," said the native officer, twirling his moustache, "your Amir whom you do not obey must come here and take orders from our Viceroy."

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NEW YORK like London, has lately been having cheap sales, and some of the names under which these have been described in the papers of that city make our "Alarming Sacrifices" and "Stupendous Bargains" dwindle and look pale. Raising a Breeze is one of the trans-Atlantic terms, and others are All-Along-the-Line, Coax-'Em-Out, From-the-Mills-to-the-Millions, Dilemma Sale, and many others of an equally graphic character.

THE other day there died in Rome, at the age of seventy-two, the ex-Deputy Francesco Petilli, who had been a member of the Left during its best times, and was known as a brilliant orator. Left a widower, he retired some years ago to an ancient villa outside Porta Maggiore, the gardens of which he rendered a model of horticulture. Signor Petilli himself never left his house and garden, and never allowed a newspaper to enter it. The entrance to the villa is adorned with fragments of antique sculpture found when cultivating the ground, and its gardens are a paradise of roses, orchids, tulips, and other flowers. In this retreat Signor Petilli has now died almost forgotten. He left his whole modest possessions to his labourers, who will continue to cultivate the gardens.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present: The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondass Narotumdass, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

NEW MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee recorded Government Resolution, General Department, dated 15th inst., appointing Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and re-appointing the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram as members of the Standing Committee from the 1st proximo.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of the following tenders:—(1) The tender of Messrs. Mistri, Bhedwar, Vatchaghandy and Co. the lower of the two tenders received for the supply of earth to cover kutchra deposits at the following rates:—On the flats, Rs. 2-10 per brass; but side flats Rs. 2-11 per brass. (2) The tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for the supply of 700 casks of Portland cement, at the rate of Rs. 8 per cask of 400 lbs., or 380 lbs. net; and the tender of Messrs. Littlewood Palonjee and Co., the lowest of the five tenders received, for the work of laying cast-iron pipes in Bapty Road and other places at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 9,204-11-9, plus Rs. 920, being 10 per cent. contingencies, the amount to be debited to the grant of Rs. 30,000 for laying water-mains in the city.

"A FOUL HOLE."

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 911 out of unappropriated balances to be adjusted hereafter against surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of filling in of the Municipal ground situate between the railway and chawls to the north of Mori Road, Mahim level crossing, which the Health Officer reported was a foul hole.

PURCHASE OF SANCTORIA COAL.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 13th inst., from the Commissioner, reporting that he has sanctioned the purchase of 50 tons of Sanctoria coal from Messrs. Brooks and Co., at Rs. 15-4-0 per ton, delivered at the Municipal Workshops, stating that the coal is required for the steam-rollers, and the cost, Rs. 762-8-0, will be debited to the grant for road-repairs and maintenance.

Mr. Carrol observed that the matter deserved the best consideration of the executive, as it was advisable to use better coals to prevent smoke nuisance in the streets.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS.

The Committee sanctioned the continuance of the arrangement sanctioned in Committee's Resolution, dated 22nd November last, for the recovery of compound water rate in the case of Government bungalows occupied by officers in their official capacity.

RESTRAINING MUNICIPAL SERVANTS FROM ENTERING RAILWAY LIMITS.

The Committee considered Resolution of the Corporation No. 13592, dated 15th instant, remitting the following for the consideration of the Standing Committee:—Letter, dated 14th February, 1894, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 2495, dated 16th June, 1892, on the subject of entry of Municipal servants within railway limits in connection with the making of a connection at Chinchpokli between the Tansa 48," and Vehar 32" mains.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he wished that Mr. Roughton had been present at the meeting, because they would have then an opportunity of hearing what he had to say with regard to the opinion of the Municipal solicitors, whose opinion was not in favour of Mr. Roughton's suggestion that steps might be taken in the police court to settle the question of the rights of Municipal servants to enter the railway limits. He remarked that nothing short of a suit in the High Court would finally settle the matter. The railway company claimed ownership of the land, which they said they would not surrender.

It was then resolved to sanction the filing of a suit in the High Court against the G. I. P. Railway Company, and application for an injunction restraining the Company from preventing Municipal servants from entering in the Company's land at Chinchpokli level crossing for the purpose of making a connection between the Municipal water-mains thereat.

THE NEW BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee considered Resolution of the Corporation that the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 16th inst., *re* improvement of Wari Bunder Roads and provision of burial-grounds for Mahomedans and Beni-Israels be approved and adopted, and that the Standing Committee be requested to make the necessary financial recommendation.

It was resolved to refer the question to the Commissioner for report as to the necessary financial arrangement.

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE TOWN.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that the deficit of water supply in Bombay during the last two or three days was owing to four bursts, which took some time to repair, but the usual water-supply would be resumed by Thursday next.

BULLOCKS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

For the last seven or eight years the bullocks for the Municipality were purchased from Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., and the Committee wished to know from the Health Officer if it would be an economy to advertise in the papers for the purchase of bullocks, as Dr. Viegas had suggested at the last meeting the adopt such a course to break monopoly.

The Health Officer explained that it was very difficult to obtain good bullocks in Bombay, except by the present arrangement, which, if discontinued, would result in larger expense to the Municipality than at present incurred under this head.

Dr. Viegas was satisfied with the explanation and did not press for advertising for tenders. The Committee, however, requested the Health Officer to make enquiries if some other arrangement favourable to the Municipality could be made.

THE SPORTING TOUT.

CONCLUDING his remarks on the sportsmen and their minions our sporting correspondent speaks of touts. The tout, he says, is in some instances the necessary adjunct of the tipster, but in such a case the latter is evidently a person who is trying to do what he conceives to be his duty. The tout is usually supposed to be the *bete noir* of the trainer, that is to say, it is the business of the tout to watch the trainer and discover what he is doing with the various horses in his charge. His occupation is best described by the term horse-watcher. He is the man who sends the training report for his particular district to the newspapers. The tout has just as legitimate an occupation as he who endeavours to worm out the secrets of a business house or to bribe an overseer or clerk to tell him that which he knows he has no right to be made acquainted with. It is universally agreed that the tout is not so dangerous on the downs or the heath as he is off it. So long as he not trespassing on private property there is no reason why a man should not look at a horse. A cat may look at a king. Some men have an "observatory," and sweep Newmarket Heath with a good field telescope. That doesn't matter. It is when the touts go sneaking round the stable-boys, and even approach head-lads with the object of worming information out of them that they become dangerous. If they obtain knowledge that they have no right to, it is long odds that the boys are bribed, and their better nature surely undermined by cunning, scheming men. "Rapier" put it well when he reproduced the words of a successful trainer, who remarked: "I don't mind the touts; it's the touts' touts that do the mischief. A stable-boy is dismissed, he hangs about, his old companions don't like to refuse to answer his questions, he find out just what the tout wants to know—so far as the boys know it—and is the go-between. When once a lad begins to go downhill the passage is rapid; the tout is the man to give him a start." To meet such cases as this there is a section in the rules of Racing which says:—"If any person be proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards of the Jockey Club to have surreptitiously obtained information respecting a trial from any person or persons engaged in it, or in the service of the owner or trainer of the horses tried, or respecting any horse in training from any person in such service he shall be warned off Newmarket Heath and other places where these rules are in force." And yet I suspect this rule is frequently broken. Fourteen years ago William Day advocated a system of training and entering horses which would place both the tipster and the tout at a great disadvantage. He would conduct racing much on the lines of coursing. The suggestions, however, did not find favour. The gullish herd, I suppose, will meanwhile continue

"To swallow gudgeon ere they're catched,
And count their chickens ere they're hatched."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACCOUNTS.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB, Comptroller and Auditor-General has prepared a report on the appropriation of the accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93, which is published as a suppliment to the *Gazette of India* to hand yesterday. It is a mass of over three hundred pages the general review of which reads as follows:—

In the Budget Estimates for 1892-93 the total revenue was estimated at 88,367,9 and the expenditure chargeable against it at 88,221,3, leaving a small surplus of 146,6. The fall in the rate of exchange during 1891-92 had been so great, that in the Financial statement for 1892-93 some difficulty was experienced in securing equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. The rate of exchange was taken in the Budget Estimates at 1s. 4d. against 1s. 5¼d. taken in the Budget Estimates of the previous year. It was possible to cover the heavy loss due to this fall and to secure a small surplus only by a concurrence of fortunate incidents, namely (1) the receipt of contributions to the extent of 466,3 from Local Governments on revision of the Provincial contracts, (2) anticipated growth of general revenue under the Principal Heads, (3) anticipated growth of Railway Revenue in India, and (4) a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to there having been no borrowing for some years and to an increase in the paper currency investment. The accounts of the year now show a deficit of 833,4. During the year there was a further heavy fall in the rate of exchange, the average rate realised during it being only 1s. 2·985d. against 1s. 4d. taken in the Budget Estimate and the net charge on account of exchange being increased by 1,637,6. There has also been an increase of 384,1 or with exchange of 615,2 in the sterling expenditure in England due chiefly to the payment of 212,4 to the War Office on account of arrear of the charges for the British troops serving in India, to the adoption of a new rule for the payment of furlough allowances, retired pay and pensions monthly instead of quarterly, and to the purchase of two troopships and a dredger. In India also there was an increase of 582,4 in the expenditure on the Army due to special expeditions on the frontier and the transport charges for supply of the Gilgit Agency and to a rise in the price of food and forage. These increases in the expenditure having however, been to some extent counterbalanced by an improvement of 990,9 in the net revenue from opium due partly to a rise in the price of Bengal opium and partly to a large saving in the payments for the same owing to a failure of the opium crop and by a moderate improvement under most of the other heads of revenue, the accounts of the year closed as mentioned above, with a deficit of 833,4. The actual revenue and expenditure of the year under the different groups are compared in detail in the following paragraphs with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimates.

2. The only important change in the system of accounts made during the year which requires special notice here, is that recoveries made from other departments and Local Governments on account of work executed in Dockyards are now deducted from the expenditure under the head Marine instead of being shown as receipts under that head.

The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1892-93 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 142 to 154:—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
598884	610674	a Principal Heads of Revenue	102386	94617
9110	8697	b Interest	33771	43743
28180	27389	c Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	25479	25958
16158	16079	d Civil Departments	141325	142599
9599	8770	e Miscellaneous	51709	53379
..	..	f Famine	12067	11161
..	..	g Construction of Railways	3015	3395
188327	190771	h Railways	204072	209241
23167	24189	i Irrigation	29105	29405
6964	6332	k Buildings & Roads	59291	58465
7390	8543	l Army Services	218985	234191
..	..	11 Special Defence Works	6145	4580
..	..	M Provincial Deficit	—11617	—1774
..	..	Imperial Surplus + or Deficit—	+1466	—8334
883679	901724	Total	883679	901724

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1 =R 10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+1466	—8334	Imperial Surplus of Deficit as above	..	..
..	..	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	40350	39863
1277	..	Permanent Debt	..	3764
8690	9639	Unfunded Debt	..	..
..	7493	Deposits and Advances	7997	..
..	..	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	1788	3563
..	..	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	4327	4933
..	6323	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	506	..
..	1289	Remittances	161	..
170000	165322	Secretary of State's Bills	171685	163903
290111	214095	Cash Balance, April 1st	..	..
..	..	Ditto, March 31st	151750	175402
38,1

the value of 260 horses carried over to Egypt by the 7th Dragoon Guards, brought in the increase in the receipts under Army.

The comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of Exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1892-93 was 1s. 2·98477 75d. against 1s. 4.73333 84d. in 1891-92. As there was a large difference in the rates of Exchange of the two years, the increases under the different heads due to the fall in the rate of Exchange are shown separately:—

	1891-92	1892-93.	Difference, 1892-93, Greater + or less— Due to Exchange.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues.....	95472	94617	+ 59	— 914	— 855
Interest.....	43152	43743	+4073	—3482	— 591
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint..	24292	25056	+ 415	+ 319	+ 764
Civil Departments..	138538	142599	+1046	+3015	+ 4061
Miscellaneous	50469	55379	+3554	+1359	+ 4913
Famine.....	12883	11181	+ 6	—1528	— 1522
Construction of Railways.....	1632	3395	...	+1763	+ 1763
Railways.....	302339	299241	+9379	—2577	+ 6702
Irrigation..	29450	29405	+ 1	— 46	— 45
Buildings & Roads.	62388	58465	+ 212	—3835	— 3623
Army Services.....	222806	234191	+8182	— 3203	—11385
Special Defence Works	6049	4580	+ 211	—1680	— 1469
	889167	911832	+27338	—4673	+22665

The increases due to the fall in the rate of exchange require no further explanation, and it is necessary to explain only the differences shown above as due to other causes.

Under the Direct Demands on the Revenues excluding the differences due to the fall in the rate of exchange there was a decrease of 259,4 in the opium expenditure due to a smaller outturn of Bengal opium, but this was to a great extent counterbalanced by an increase of 101,2 under Land Revenue due partly to extended survey and settlement operations in Bengal and Upper Burma and partly to a general rise in the charges of District Administration, of 35,9 under Assignments and Compensations which occurred in the adjustments of alienated Land Revenue in Bombay and was due to revision of settlements and extension of cultivation, and of 21,0 under Forests due to increased charges for establishment. The Interest charges in 1891-92 included a considerable amount on account of discount on the sterling loan raised in that year, while those of 1892-93 included only a small amount on account of this, and the total charges were still further reduced by the transfer of a larger portion of the interest charges in India to the Railway Revenue Account in consequence of additional capital expenditure on State Railways. The charges of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments increased with the extended operations of the Department, and a larger coinage of silver also involved increased outlay under Mint. In the Civil Departments the charges of 1891-92 included 182,1 on account of the Census, so that the increase in the Other Charges in 1892-93 was larger than shown above. The excess was due to the paymants in England on account of the construction of two troopships and a dredger, to the payment of arrears of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan, to special political expenditure in the Lushai Country and on the North-Western Frontier, and to the general growth of expenditure under this group to meet the growing demands of administration. The increase in the group Miscellaneous was the result partly of the normal increase in the charges for pensions and partly of the new arrangement made in England regarding the payment of pensions monthly instead of quarterly as before. The Famine grant was maintained in both years at the full sum of 1,500,0, but the expenditure recorded under the head Famine Relief and Insurance was smaller in 1892-93 owing to an increase in the portion of the charges shown in the Railway Revenue Account on account of the net loss in working the protective railways constructed through the agency of companies, namely, the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways. The increase in the net loss just mentioned was due partly to a falling off in the net traffic receipts of the railways and partly to the fall in the rate of exchange having enhanced the charges on account of interest on their capital expenditure. The increase under Construction of Railways is accounted for by the fact that a larger portion of the capital expenditure on Railways was met from general revenues and charged to this head. In the Railway Revenue Account there was a decrease in the working expenses of State Railways owing to the generally smaller traffic worked during the year, to smaller renewals of permanent-way and repairs of rolling stock on many of the lines, to smaller payments of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway and, on account of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The surplus profits of Guaranteed Railways were also smaller, and there was a special recovery from the Assam-Bengal Railway on account of the cost incurred by Government on surveys connected with the line. These decreases were, however, counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in the interest charges resulting from the progress of construction. In the Irrigation section a falling off in the expenditure on Minor Works was nearly met by increases in the working expenses of Major Works and in the charges for Interest on Debt. As regards Buildings and Roads owing to the revision of the Provincial contracts in 1892-93, the Provincial Governments assigned considerably smaller grants for expenditure under this head. In the previous year the Imperial expenditure also was high owing to the necessity for undertaking famine relief works in Upper Burma, to the execution of special repairs to the buildings at Quetta damaged by abnormal winterrains, and to the construction of the Quetta Water Works and Morgha Gomal road. Under Army there was specially heavy expenditure in 1891-92 in connection with the Manipur and other frontier expeditions, the cold weather field operations in Upper Burma, the preparations made to facilitate mobilisation, the augmentation of transport and the purchase of additional ordnance mules and remounts in India an of ordnance stores in England. The decrease in the expenditure in 1892-93 due to these causes was, however, more than counterbalanced by an arrear payment of 212,4 in respect of the Home charges of British forces serving in India, by a large increase in the charges for pay and pensions of non effective and retired officers of the Indian service owing to their disbursement monthly instead of quarterly as before, by an increase in the charges for the pay of British troops which was issued at a rate of exchange of 1s, 4d. in 1892-93, against 1s. 6d. in 1891-92, and by the increased expenditure involved by a rise in the prices of food and forage. The expenditure on Special Defence Works is decreasing owing to the approach to completion of the important works included in the programme.

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTS WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1892-93.

The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange which was taken in the Budget at 1s. 4d. being shown in a separate column. The comparison of the gross figures has been given before under paragraph 3:—

	Better+ Due to fall in exchange.	Worse— Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	— 36	+ 20275	+ 20239
Interest	— 248	— 1937	— 4345
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint ...	— 242	+ 1854	+ 1612
Civil Departments	— 631	— 722	— 1353
Miscellaneous	— 2948	— 2150	— 4498
Famine	— 4	+ 910	+ 906
Construction of Railways	....	— 380	— 380
Railways	— 5816	+ 3091	— 2725
Irrigation	— 1	+ 1813	+ 1812
Buildings and Roads	— 101	+ 1305	+ 1204
Army Services	— 4921	— 9062	— 13953
Special Defence Works	— 128	+ 1692	+ 1564
Combined Deficit, Imperial and Provincial	—16376	+16419	+ 43

The net improvement of 2,023,9 under the Principal Heads of Revenue is made up of an increase of 1,199,0 in the revenue and a saving of 824,9 in the expenditure. The increase in revenue occurred principally under Opium (358,6), Land Revenue (229,8), Stamps (218,9), Excise (140,1), Salt (111,4) and Provincial Rates (83,4), while the saving in expenditure occurred chiefly under Opium (632,3), Forest (105,3) and Land Revenue (94,6). The interest charges were higher owing to no provision having been made in the Budget for the discount on the new loan raised in England during the year, and for the extra expenditure involved in India by the conversion of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879. As regards Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint sufficient allowance was not made in the Budget for the expansion of the operations of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and for the exceptionally high Silver Coinage of the year. Under Civil Departments the charges of the Marine and Political Departments were higher than the Budget, owing, respectively to the purchase of two troopships and a dredger, and to the payment of arrears of the Amir's subsidy, to the high charges of the North Lushia Agency and those of some special missions on the North-Western frontier. The net result under Miscellaneous was worse than the Budget, owing partly to a falling off in the receipts from Gain by Exchange, and partly to an increase in the charges under Stationery and Printing and for Pensions, in consequence of the new arrangement for paying them in England monthly instead of quarterly as before. The charges actually recorded under Famine Relief and Insurance were smaller than the Budget, as the portion of the fixed amount, shown under the Railway Revenue Account was larger in consequence of an increase in the net charge on account of the Protective Railways. This also led to a larger amount of capital expenditure being shown under Construction of Railways, the grant under which was accordingly exceeded. The improvement in the Railway Revenue Account was derived chiefly from a brisk traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa, East Indian, and Burma Railways, counterbalanced by a falling off on the North-Western and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, and also from the refund by the Assam-Bengal Railway of the expenditure incurred by Government on surveys connected with the line. The improvement under Irrigation was derived almost wholly from increased revenue under Major Works—Direct Receipts. This was due to an extension of irrigation from canals in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the recovery of arrears of water rates in Bengal and to the season having been more favourable for canal irrigation in Madras and Bombay. Under Buildings and Roads there was a special credit on account of the sale of the ferries over the rivers Gogra and Chowka at Byram Ghat to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, and there were also as usual large savings on the Budget Grants for expenditure. The increase in the Army charges resulted from the payment to the War Office of some arrears of the Home charges of British troops serving in India which, it was expected, would be paid in the previous year, from the introduction of the new system of paying retired and non-effective pay in England monthly instead of quarterly as before, from the charges of the Kajuri Kach Force, Kurram Escort, Kashmere Transport, and the Lushai and other expeditions, and from a rise in the prices of food and forage. The lapse under Special Defence Works was caused chiefly by smaller payments in England for stores and armaments.

12. The Budget estimated for an excess expenditure of 1,015,1 on the whole account, but a sum of 1,161,7 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial account of 146,6. The accounts close with a deficit of 833,4 in the Imperial account, and a deficit in the Provincial and Local account of 177,4. The net Imperial Revenue has, therefore, been worse than the Budget by 146,6+833,4 or 980,0, and the Provincial and Local Expenditure has been better by 1,161,7—177,4 or 984,3.

The improvement in the Provincial Section occurred mainly in the Principal Heads of Revenue and under Irrigation. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

IMPERIAL.			Better.	Worse.
Loss due to the fall in the rate of Exchange ...		...	...	1,637,6
Land Revenue net (excluding loss due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)		...	75,8	...
Opium	do do	do	930,9	..
Salt	do do	do	1,479	...
Stamps	do do	do	68,0	...
Excise	do do	do	118,8	...
Custom	do do	do	...	76,2
Forest	do do	do	72,1	...
Interest	do do	do	..	179,0
Telegraph	do do	do	60.7	..
Mint	do do	do	87.7	...
Marine	do do	do	...	114,6
Political	do do	do	...	55,3
Superannuation	do do	do	...	96,6
Construction of Railways	do do	do	...	82,9
Railways, Revenue	do do	do	255,8	..
Buildings and Roads	do do	do	73,8	...
Army	do do	do	...	903,2
Special Defence Works	do do	do	169,3	...
Gain by Exchange	do do	do	..	158,8
Minor Improvements under other heads	do	do	203,4	...
			2,324.2	3,361.2
		Net worse ...	...	980,0

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne, C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Quartermaster-General, Col. R. L. H. Curties, Adjutant-General, Captain C. E. Baynes, A.-D.-C., and Captain H. F. Mercer, Military Secretary, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the British India Company's steamer Karagola, after a tour of inspection to the Sind and Quetta Districts. His Excellency and party landed at the Apollo Bunder. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, and Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, who had been on inspection duty to Bhuj, joined his Excellency at Cutch Mandvi, and returned to Bombay by the same steamer. His Excellency, in company with General Gatacre, drove to the residence of the latter officer, in Marine Lines. The arrival of his Excellency was of a private nature. Captain. J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain R. St. C. Lecky, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency, went on board to meet him. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency. Another salute of nine guns was fired to announce the arrival of the General Officer Commanding.

After spending the day in Bombay, his Excellency in company with Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Curties, Adjutant-General; Captain Baynes, A.-D.-C.; and Captain Mercer, Military Secretary, left for Poona by the passenger train at 10-15 last night. Lieutenant-Colonel, W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, was present at the station to see the Commander-in-Chief off. His Excellency's departure was of a private nature. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired at sunrise this morning in honour of the event.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION; THE TRIUMPH OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

Peace to his soul! Peace to the Pilot's soul
Who launched this bark and fearless did control
Through Bias' seething surges mountain high,
Regardless of the storms of obloquy;
Who jibes and jeers and scorn and scoffs withstood—
Of purblind Ignorance the barking brood—
And to the restful haven safe did steer
Fair "Alexandra" midst self-same scoffers' cheer.
Bravo Ye Hero! Bravo Manockjee!
Thy name in hearts deep-rooted like oak tree.
With thine hard toil even in this blasted soil
This plant hath blossomed full—with thine sole toil.
Heaven be praised! with whose benignant grace
This school to full three decades now doth trace
Its date; its course meantime not smooth, nor even,
With winds and whirlwinds wild hath fairly striven.
In waging constant war with giants old
Of Prejudice and Superstition bold
Its first decade was spent; this tender bark
Through stress and storm of Ignorance, gross, dark,
Then steered its stately course until did mark
Its third decennial term, and gladly see
Other such ships afloat on the calm sea
Cutting the waters smooth with rapid stride—
T' Alexandra's great delight and pride.
Once more, then, meet the triumph to proclaim
Of English education, British name!

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Dr. H. J. Knight, who was among the audience at the concert at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, the other evening, and was the first medical man who was called in to attend on the late Madame Patey, states that the deceased lady, whose untimely death so many are now deploring, had been engaged in a professional tour for the last six or seven weeks, travelling long distances, appearing nightly before large audiences, and enduring much physical exertion. She had, he understood, journeyed a long distance to Sheffield on Tuesday morning, and she had dinner at half-past three o'clock. When she appeared to sing her song, she was received with very great enthusiasm, and the heartiness of the greeting seemed to affect her feelings, for it was some little time before she could sing. After her song she was encored, the audience refusing to be satisfied with her bowing her acknowledgments again and again, and it was while she was singing the encore song "Allan Water" that she was seized with the faintness which compelled her to retire. Dr. Knight has expressed the opinion that Sheffield audiences are somewhat inconsiderate in this matter. "It is all very well," he observed, "to acknowledge the abilities of a singer and show their appreciation, but they are a little too exacting, and insist too much on a repetition or an encore song." Mr. Knight added that the enthusiasm of her reception, and of the encore afterwards were of such a character as would have an influence on any singer, and the rushing to and fro three successive times to bow her acknowledgments to the audience must have increased in intensity the excitement under which Madame Patey apparently laboured.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves, wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysantery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. White, Collector of Meerut, died of pneumonia on Saturday afternoon. The body has been cremated according to deceased's wishes.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 10th March, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,912, and for goods, etc., 1,23,679, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 2,03,591, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 242-5-11. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 2,21,526-0-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 263-11-7.

It has been resolved to establish, in Madras, a Home of Mercy for fallen women, European and Eurasian. Two "Sisters" are to be sent for from England to take charge of the Home. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is in hand for the purpose. The Bishop and the Archdeacon are endeavouring to raise another Rs. 1,500 to start work with.

Writing on the subject of the keen competition between British and Russian textile manufacturers in Persia, the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* relates the following curious incident. Some little time ago the British Embassy at Teheran was undergoing a general renovation, and it was decided to have the walls and furniture of the chief apartments draped and covered with chintz. The Secretary to the Embassy, who had the control of this decorative re-furbishing, and who was, moreover, something of a *connoisseur* in such matters, failed to discover the English material required in any of the bazaars or stores of the Persian capital, and was finally compelled to purchase Russian chintz from a Moscow agency. On the strength of this signal conquest of Russian textile manufacture over the British product, the Moscovite gave a grand banquet to his mercantile compatriots in the city of the Shah, and invited thereto the Secretary of the British Embassy. The report does not say whether the latter invitation was accepted.

The other day an atrocious young villain, named Sabourin, only nineteen years of age, was guillotined at Niort for having murdered and mutilated his own sister, whom he robbed. The affair attracted an unusual amount of attention, partly on account of the dreadful character of the crime, and partly because no execution has previously taken place in Niort for the last sixty years. A local surgeon, M. Pretay, obtained permission to dissect the body of the criminal after the execution, and he has now made public the result of his experiments. His report is couched in highly technical language, but the effect of it is to favour the theory of Dr. Lombroso, that criminals are insane, their brains being structurally different from those of law-abiding people. Dr. Pretay is convinced that Sabourin was not responsible for his actions. After his condemnation, however, the criminal had sufficient wit to pretend to be profoundly penitent, in the hope, doubtless, of obtaining a commutation of his punishment, and when at length the fatal hour arrived, he wept bitterly.

Mr. F. G. Jackson, the Arctic explorer, has informed the press that private munificence has supplied him with adequate means for his projected voyage towards the North Pole. Mr. Harmsworth, of the Royal Geographical Society, has offered to bear the whole cost of a fully-equipped scientific expedition, in the combined interests of Arctic exploration and of British enterprise. Mr. Jackson's plan is to get to Franz Josef Land, and to explore it in a northerly direction, in order to advance as far as possible to the Pole. This, of course, will be a marching expedition. Mr. Jackson made a start last year, but he was compelled to postpone the undertaking—probably owing to difficulties which have now been surmounted by the liberality of this public benefactor. He, however, acquired valuable preliminary information by his exploration of the unknown Yamal peninsula. General Greely, a competent American explorer, has written in hopeful terms of Mr. Jackson's prospects of success. There will be good reason, he says, to expect quite extensive additions to our knowledge of Arctic lands, and possibly the attainment of an unprecedentedly high latitude. The one condition he lays down is an "adequate equipment." This, we are assured on Mr. Jackson's authority, is now secured.

The generally-accepted notion that annuitants are long-lived, receives fresh confirmation from the list of superannuations and allowances payable at the close of the last financial year, issued as an appendix to the Civil Service Estimates at home. In the list referred to numerous instances are to be found of pensions still payable to persons who retired upwards of twenty and even thirty years ago. The most striking case is that of an assistant Treasury clerk, who, as far back as 1st April, 1849, retired from ill-health, and has enjoyed ever since a pension of 290*l.* per annum —a period of just about forty-five years. Four Commissioners in Bankruptcy have been drawing pensions for abolition of office since 1842, and another Bankruptcy official, described as "Lord Chancellor's Messenger," has been in receipt since January, 1832 (when he was 27 years of age), of an allowance of 200*l.* per annum as compensation for abolition of fees!

A Berlin sporting paper publishes an article on Abbazia, in which the following story is told:—The last crowned head who stayed at Abbazia was King Alexander of Servia. Here the much-laughed-at "poisoning" adventure occurred to him. One morning his coffee at breakfast had a salt taste, and the ex-King Millan, who was present, cried out in a theatrical tone, "Who has poisoned my son?" clasping him in his arms the while and weeping over him. She cook took all the blame upon himself, saying he had made a mistake. But persons who had been let into the secret knew that the poor cook was not in the least to blame. A speciality of the Abbazia water-works is that they sometimes yield salt water. The supply is taken from deep springs, at the bottom of the sea, and sometimes, specially after storms, sea-water is pumped up instead of spring-water. Now, however, measures have been taken to prevent such disagreeable surprises, and the Empress Augusta Victoria, during her stay, will be to drink real Vienna mountain water, which will be brought there specially for her in tank-cars.

The scheme for producing a vast photographic map of the heavens, which was agreed upon by the congress of fifty-eight astronomers, representing fifteen distinct nationalities, which met in Paris five years ago, is stated by Mr. R. A. Gregory in "Good Words" to be now well advanced. Two English observatories are taking part in this self-appointed task, Greenwich Observatory and that of Oxford University. The telescopes employed by all the co-operating astronomers are substantially the same as that constructed by Sir Howard Grubb. Two tubes are rigidly connected, the lower being merely a long camera, and the upper an ordinary telescope. The astronomical photographer uses the telescope as a view-finder. When he sees through it the bit of celestial scenery of which he desires a permanent picture, he places a sensitised plate in the lower end of his long camera, and starts the clock which keeps the telescope moving at the same rate as the vault of heaven. The instrument can then be left to itself, for it will do the sky-sketching automatically. More than twenty-two thousand celestial scenes will, it is stated, have to be photographed in this manner, and the patch-work map which they produce will cover the surface of a globe nearly twenty-four feet in diameter.

Mr. Brudenell Carter is consulted every year by a number of young people who desire to render themselves proficient in music and whose eyes are unequal to the strain which is thrown upon them, and he states that he has no hesitation in saying that this strain is almost entirely due to the small size and the defective character of the type with which music is too often printed. There are, he adds, very few eyes which see horizontal and vertical lines, of the same size and placed at the same distance, with absolutely equal distinctness; and, in a large proportion of people, the difference in apparent distinctness is considerable. When this is so it constitutes the visual defect which is technically called "astigmatism," and which, when present in excess of a very moderate degree, requires special glasses for its relief. The proportionate prevalence of astigmatism in the population is uncertain. But among 10,000 patients seen in his private consulting room, Mr. Carter has found it present in such a degree as to require special glasses in 1,400 instances.

MRS. BESANT'S CONCLUDING LECTURE IN BOMBAY.

"MODERN PROGRESS."

The Novelty Theatre was crowded with an appreciative audience on the occasion of Mrs. Besant's third lecture in Bombay, and the concluding one in India. Colonel Olcott presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said that Mrs. Besant would deal with the question of Modern Progress from an Eastern point of view.

Mrs. Besant who was received with cheers, said that her purpose that evening was to place before them a picture of modern progress; to try to sketch for them the tendencies underlying it, the goal towards which it was tending, and thus to enable them to judge whether or no it was wise to try to reproduce it in India—whether it was desirable if they cared for the welfare of the country to sow the seeds of a progress that was already bearing fruit in Western lands. It might be said, and said truly, at the conclusion of her remarks, that she had shown the dark side of the picture. But this was what she wished to do—sufficient stress was always laid on the bright side by those who desired to attract them in that direction: the side of Western civilisation continually brought before them was one of glitter of wealth, of scientific advancement of luxury, of continual increase of greater and greater physical prosperity. When their princes and wealthy men went to Western lands they were shown this glittering side of material progress; they were taken to palaces; to the opera and theatre, to great country-houses, whilst the other side of material progress was sedulously kept from their eyes. It was necessary if they were to understand what modern progress really was, that they should judge whether the tendency of that progress was in a right or a wrong direction, for they might have progress downhill as well as upwards, and they might have civilization travelling exceedingly rapidly but travelling towards a precipice. The standards between which they must judge were opposite—directly opposite in their character. If they regarded man as consisting only of a body, as simply a higher animal, differing only from the beasts of prey by reason of the degree to which he has evolved his powers of mind, an animal amongst animals, then a purely material civilization and welfare would have won their regard as most desirable. Everything which tended to increase luxury of life, which led to a multiplication of want in food, in houses, in furniture, in amusements, would make progress in civilization of the mere artificial kind. But if they regarded man, not as being a body only, but as using a body for certain definite purposes; if they regarded man as being a spirit from which the mind is the outcome, and the body the means by which the spirit worked through man; if they considered that a man existed in order, that he might become divine, then they would judge civilization by quite another standard, and measure progress from another point of view. (Cheers.) Under these conditions a gain in material luxury would be a positive disadvantage; the multiplication of the wants of the body would be like so many heavy stones tied to the foot of a horse. In the one case the ideal would be luxury of living, in the other case the ideal would be simplicity of living and greatness in intellect and in spiritual influence. (Loud cheers.) And in this they must make no mistake; they could not have both in the same civilization developed amongst the same people. In proportion as man cultivated the animal instincts in him in that proportion did he stifle the spiritual life. He who would have wealth of spirit must be simple in his habits, austere in his tastes, indifferent to material enjoyment, calm and serene in the midst of material temptations. Amongst the spread of material prosperity in the West there had been many intellectual triumphs on the part of people who, although they lived amidst the corruptions of the English social system, were to some extent simple in their habits—men like Huxley, and Darwin, and Herbert Spencer. These men by their splendid achievements had redeemed the West from the curse of material civilization. (Cheers.) But turning to the dark side she would put the three great divisions of the people in England—as in other so-called civilized countries: the upper classes, the middle classes, and the manual labour classes; and she proposed to ask what was the effect upon each of those classes of modern progress. The term upper classes included royalty, aristocrats, and the great landed proprietors, whose wealth depended on the increasing labour of the people. In the past of English history the upper classes deserved to a great extent the prominent position that they held, for under the system under which they occupied their place they were bound to justify that position by services, which they rendered to the State in the battle-field or elsewhere. They paid in full the duties of their order, and were men of courage, although often brutal. But, now the nobles had lost the sense of duty in the commonwealth. If they wanted to judge the truth of this assertion let them go to the House of Lords, which they would find almost empty when such a matter as an Indian famine was discussed, and full if the subject of debate was anything touching the rights and privileges of the aristocracy. (Cheers.) The upper classes in England had become corrupted by the privileges they had done nothing to deserve, by the wealth that they had done nothing to earn. They were to a large extent the victims of their position, born into an organisation which had become rotten to the core. The middle classes, who were often spoken of (and she thought with truth) as the backbone of the country, found life one constant struggle, one continual strain. Men who fifty years ago would have been content to live in a small house plainly furnished had now to quadruple their expenditure in order to keep up a social appearance that added nothing to happiness, but made the life of the breadwinner one constant struggle and strain from year's end to year's end. (Cheers.) Owing to the spread of education, the general raising of the standard of ordinary knowledge, there was a great struggle to obtain work, and a single advertisement for a clerk would bring in hundreds of answers. This struggle, too, undermined the professional and commercial morality of the country, and hence the disgrace of adulterated English goods, with the consequent result that the foreign markets were becoming half-closed to English goods. It then became necessary for home manufacturers to seek for fresh outlets for their wares, and led to recourse to the costly and dishonourable expedient of war, so as to open up new markets, as was now the case in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) As to the labouring classes of England, their condition was most serious of all. The whole productive condition of the country had changed, the industries had passed into a smaller number of hands, men were herded together in vast multitudes employed by single individuals and the old human tie between employer and worker was broken. Conscience was silenced where the human tie was disregarded, and hence they found a great employer calmly ordering a lock-out which would bring misery and wretchedness into thousands of little homes. The producer stood at enormous disadvantage, and as the producers were the vast majority of the people, the stability of the nation depended on their satisfaction with the social arrangements; hence it was that the nation was threatened continually with social disorder and with the imminence of revolution. The more men produced the more they flooded the markets, and the flooding of the markets meant a fall in prices, until, finally a point was reached, where no profit could be obtained and then production had to be stopped until the equilibrium of supply and demand was restored. That was all very well for the manufacturer who was able to wait, but what about the man who lived by weekly wages, who lived up to the limit of his small income, to whom lack of work meant starvation. Mentioning the fact that after the closing of the Chicago Exhibition 75,000 men were walking about the streets of the city unemployed, Mrs. Besant said that was the supreme incarnation of the result of material progress. The lecturer then described at length the poverty existing in London amongst the workers, and gave a variety of instances of the misery and poverty which had come under her own observation. Nothing happened without a cause and the outbreaks of disorder, the bomb explosions of which they read, were but the last argument of despair against a system that crushed the life out of the great mass of the people—these outrages did not occur until the people were driven beyond the bounds of human endurance. It might be said: This is all very well but, how do you propose to meet the evil? She proposed to meet it by raising a different national ideal by starting on different national lines—by getting rid of the notion that material luxury was desirable, and to make people understand that if hundreds labour for one man's luxury then that one man's luxury meant misery to those who contributed to his wants. The accumulation of wealth meant a lack of the necessaries of life for the great majority of the population, so they saw in England, in France, and in Germany, and in other countries ever-increasing luxury and ever-increasing want. The Indian race had not yet gone far on the path that led to the state of things she had been sketching. Not fifty years ago, how simple were the lives of the people of India, and by the smallness of man's material wants by the little demand that he made on the material world he could purchase for study and for the improvement of intellect, for the evolution of the spirit. But to-day if a native wished to court European society he must give up those leisured pursuits which gradually led a man to wisdom; he must, to look like Europeans, spend ten times as much on dress, and look ten times more ugly than in his own native garb—(loud laughter and cheers)—which was suited to the climate and far more graceful from an artistic point of view. He must fill his house with tables, sofas, and arm-chairs and all the other useless encumbrances with which Europeans filled up their houses, so that a large staff of servants had to be maintained to keep then clean. No wonder that with these expenses he must work hard, that his life became a life of anxiety, and left no time for spiritual contemplation. As a nation grew ashamed of its own traditions and of its own dress, habits, and customs, its national life was decaying and its death was approaching. Instancing Greece and Rome as nations which had long ago decayed by reason of Materialism, Mrs. Besant said that there was a time before these nations were born, when Rome was not dreamed of, when Greece was unknown, when a mighty nation existed that cared nothing for material wealth but much for spiritual greatness, which gave its whole polity a spiritual basis and sought to mould her children so that they should progress through the four stages of human development, and that nation was India. (Loud cheers.) That nation had lasted through millions of years, because of its spiritual basis, and had been mighty among the nations of the world. The possibilities of the people are still the same, and as India had had a sacred past she could if she chose have a sacred future. (Cheers.) If she did not this she would go down the road that other nations had travelled, which had not been spiritual in their ideal. For let them make no mistake. India had only outlived the great nations of the earth, because she had incarnated the spiritual ideal of the world. She had given to all lands their religions—(cheers)—and had been the cradle of spirituality, the teacher of the nations. Therefore the word of advice to be given that evening was: Pause before you go much further in the path of Western ideas and Western progress. Let them take care that the path they were treading did not lead them to lose their place in the family of man. Let them think, measure, and consider these things, not then in the moment's heat but quietly at their own homes, let them talk these questions over amongst the wisest of them. They must be brave enough to be themselves, to follow self-respect, and not lose it because they were a physically conquered race—that could not lower them if they were spiritual monarchs. If men despised them they must not despise themselves. They must make India their life, their ideal, their glory in the future as in the past. (Cheers.) If the youth of India would do this the ancient glory of the Empire would return. Already, day was breaking, the dawn was heralding the return of India's glory—she was only waiting for her sons to call her back. (Cheers.) She had gone and hidden herself away as it were in the desire to have her children call her back; if they cried to her she would hear their voice and would return. Sometimes in my dreams, said Mrs. Besant, in conclusion, I see her as a royal mother of the nations who shall come back to earth. Let us cry to her, and by the passion of our entreaty, by the force of our combination, by the aspiration of our reverence and our desire, be means of the ladder down which she shall come to her own. We who are waiting must turn our faces eastwards and upwards crying, "Mother come back to your children." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

After a few remarks from Colonel Olcott, the proceedings terminated by Mr. Gostling, expressing the thanks of the Society to the owners of the theatre for the free use of the building.

Mrs. Besant left for Europe yesterday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's extra steamer Peninsular. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Besant was accorded a hearty farewell reception by the members of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society. At 2 p.m., in company with Colonel Olcott, Mr. E. T. Sturdy, and Pundit Bhawanishunker, Mrs. Besant drove to the Apollo Bunder, where on alighting she was cordially received by about thirty members of the Society, some of whom decorated her neck with huge floral wreaths and presented her with bouquets, which compliments she acknowledged. The Theosophist lecturer, in company with Colonel Olcott, Mr. Sturdy, and Pundit Bhawanishunker, then proceeded in the P. and O. Company's steam launch on board the steamer, followed by the members of the Society in three different boats. After seeing Mrs. Besant off, Mr. Sturdy, Colonel Olcott, Pundit Bhawanishunker, and all the members returned to the bunder.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 10th March 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—The Phonopore Company, Limited, of Faraday House, Charing Cross Road, in the County of London, England, for improvements in electrical receiving instruments and relays; Henry Chitty, of 5, Bolton Gardens, Chiswick, in the County of London, England, for improvements in dynamo-electric machines; Peter Black, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars; James Watson, of 8, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in baling presses; Edmund Alfred Mitchell, of the Madras City Police, son of the late Captain Jesse Mitchell, N.V.B., Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, for a Fast Khaki Dye; Harold Boyd, of No. 86 Dhurmtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, Manufacturing Chemist, for a new or improved antiseptic powder to be called "Camphorated Mica Powder; Arthur Rogers, Civil Engineer, of Mozufferpore, Tirooth, Bengal, India, for Rogers' Parent Safety Tide water Kerosine oil can; Harold Boyd, of 86 Dhurmtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Manufacturing Chemist, for improvements in colouring vegetable oils and fatly matter for staining leather and other substances; Parnell Rabbidge, Electrician, of William Street, Double Bay, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for an improved electro-magnetic alarm or call.

Specification of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Robert Ashton Lister and Mikael Pederson, both of Dursley, England, Engineers, for improvements in, or applicable to centrifugal machines for separating liquids. (Filed 2nd March 1894). Thomas Cattell-Jones, M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., and George Winter, Tea Planter, both of Shumshernugger Tea Estate, Shumshernugger, Sylhet, in Assam, British India, for a new or improved mixture for preserving tea-bushes, trees, and the like from the attacks of insects to be called "Red Spider and Blight destroyer." (Filed 2nd March 1894); Charles Ewing, Civil Engineer, of 18, Riverside, Barrackpore, for rolling stock for use on single rail tramways or railways. (Filed 27th February 1894); George Bell MacIntosh, Merchant, of 103, Clive Street, in the City of Calcutta, for improvements in the feed apparatus and adaptation of crushing machines for salt, coal, or other substances capable of being reduced to a powdery state. (Filed 24th February 1894); Hubert Athelstone Penfold, Inspector in the Rangoon Municipality, and residing at No. 11, Forty-first Street, Rangoon, for fastening the front of waterproof coats. (Filed 6th November 1893); Fred Morgan, Assistant, Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., No. 103, Clive Street, Calcutta, for a punkah on a horizontal revolving principle. (Filed 27th February 1894); Abner Duell Thomas, Manufacturer, resident of the City of Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas, United States of America, for methods and apparatus for delinting seed. (Filed 6th March 1894); George Eastwood, of 37, Mount Pleasant, Norwich, and 158, Fleet Street, London, England, Newspaper Manager, for improvements in the production of matrices or moulds for stereotyping, and in apparatus employed therein (Filed 2nd March 1894).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888, have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Shyama Charan Chunder, Khetter Mohan Chunder and Gour Mohan Chunder, resid

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In the course of an interview Captain Mahan recently referred to the dearth of extant literature upon the various subjects relating to the Art of war as carried on afloat. He said that when he was President of the naval College he ordered for its use whatever could be found bearing in any way on the subject, with the result that he only filled a single bookshelf of some five feet or so in length. Moreover, of that amount of space nearly one-half was occupied with elaborate treatises upon the tactics of sailing ships, from Paul Hoste to Chopart. So far as modern works are concerned he describes them as "simple short essays, more or less suggestive; but that they possess no great weight is evident from the fact that the authors' names suggest nothing to the hearer." This may be true, in a limited sense, although with the works of Hornby, Colomb, Laughton, Fremantle, Noel, Harris, and others, staring us in the face, we should be sorry to endorse it unreservedly. Of course Captain Mahan must have been referring to works on tactics or strategy simply, for although there are, it may be admitted, very few works of this kind, it would take several five feet bookshelves to hold all the naval literature which must be studied by those who would master the facts and principles upon which those treatises are based. We are strongly of opinion that our young naval officers should not be taught to accept as infallible the writings of any man, but to go straight to the common sources of information, and draw their own conclusions. In the tactical handling of a fleet there is immense scope for individuality, but for the mastery of the art much study is necessary, if only as one of our greatest admirals said, "to learn what not to do."

The days of long service are long since past and gone, and a reserve is an absolute necessity. Recognising this, we have strongly and consistently supported the short-service system—which, by the way, compared to the practice on the Continent, is a long service system. We therefore feel specially entitled to suggest some slight modifications in the regulations. None save the fossils or factious can dream of reverting to the old order of things. In the first place, a sufficient number of men would not enlist for long service; in the second place, without short-service there would obviously be no reserve. Now a reserve is absolutely indispensable in these days of large armies and heavy Army Estimates, and the fact is universally admitted. But a reserve is of little value, nay, as leading to a misappreciation of resources, is positively disadvantageous, unless it is efficient and can promptly, and without friction, be poured into the permanent army. As to its efficiency, that can only be preserved by occasional training. Unfortunately, this occasional training is surrounded with difficulties arising from the unwillingness of employers to dispense temporarily with the services of their employes. It is useless to declaim against the want of patriotism of such employers. It is a difficulty which exists, and must be accepted and faced. Public opinion ought to do something; and by dint of a sustained flow of speeches, lectures, leading articles, and letters in the papers, a certain theoretical assent to the doctrine that private sacrifices should not be grudged for the public weal might be secured. Practically, however, everyone would wish his neighbour and not himself to make the sacrifice, like Artemus Ward, who expressed his readiness to shed the last drop in the veins of his brother-in-law in defence of the sacred union. No, the sacrifice, if made, will be on so small a scale as to cause no inconvenience. The utmost that can be hoped is the concession, without wages, of an occasional three or four days holiday at convenient and not too frequent periods. With this concession, however, it might be possible to give reserve men a fair amount of training and musketry practice with the nearest regimental depot or volunteer head-quarters to prevent rust accruing.

Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., has contributed to the "North American Review" for January an article which is especially welcome, because it places sea power in its true light as a defensive and peace-making force. The Admiral's immediate purpose is to show that the value of fast cruisers, as commerce-destroyers, to the United States, and similarly to other nations, has been over-estimated. They cannot be expected to do, he says, what the old Confederate wooden vessels, with their large sail-power, did twenty-eight years ago. The difficulties attendant upon coaling, docking, and repairing, the deterioration of steel-built ships from galvanic action, and the preponderating strength and advantages possessed by the British Empire render this impossible. Modern fast cruisers have not that kind of endurance and ability to keep the sea for months that belonged to the Confederate cruisers and ours of that period. Admiral Ammen lays before British statesmen what he styles a passive, yet very weighty, consideration. It is that even non-intercourse with the United States for a few months would reduce our masses to great misery, and if continued, to absolute despair, while the United States, though not losing so heavily, would suffer severely. On the other hand, the preponderating maritime strength of Great Britain forbids the United States or any other Power to prey successfully upon our commerce. This is a fact which the Admiral says "should be regarded rather in a spirit of gratulation than the reverse by all who speak the same language." "These centres of maritime power are no less the centres of a wide-spread manly civilisation; it is only by placing a map of the world before you and regarding carefully the areas of continents and islands, where kind and thoughtful mothers teach the same language to their children, that the fact can be appreciated in its full significance, that a great family is widely spread over the earth to work out a great destiny." The Admiral writes in a spirit that is beyond praise; and the peace party cannot be too often reminded that our sea power is the force which will best make for the peace of the world.

A curious comment on the violent outcry that was recently raised in certain quarters regarding the Indian cantonment regulations, and the manner in which they were carried out writes the "United Service Gazette," is felt to be the significant fact that the Chatham Town Council on Tuesday night, after discussing the Duke of Cambridge's circular letter on the moral condition of garrison towns, decided by twelve votes to six that the Town Clerk should write to General Forster, commanding the Thames District, urging him to use his influence to obtain a reenactment of the Contagious Diseases Act. It is not supposed, however, that the War Office will take any step to carry out the recommendation, as the Adjutant-General, in his confidential circular relating to the subject, expressly declared that the re-enactment of the Act was not within the range of reasonable probabilities. More, it is pretty generally agreed, is the pity.

The coming naval programme of the Government naturally continues to be awaited with great anxiety at all our dockyard and also by the public at large. Mr. Forwood, in a recent letter to the "Times," summarises the situation, and points out that it will be necessary to provide for the construction of at least eleven first-class battleships, nine second-class battleships, and nine first-class cruisers if we are to maintain a superiority over the combined fleets of the two most powerful nations of Europe. According to Lord Charles Beresford, no programme can be considered adequate which does not provide for six battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" class, twelve "Barfleurs," ten first-class cruisers of the "Blake" class, and ten ironclads of a new class, designed especially for the work of destroying hostile torpedo-boat stations, to be of moderate size, light draught, and high speed. Of these ships the "Magnificent" and the "Majestic" are building, and there appears to be little doubt that the Admiralty intend laying down at least two more of this class. Indeed, one is to be commenced at Portsmouth on April 1 next. The contracts for the cruisers "Powerful" and "Terrible" have been placed, so that it would appear as if Lord Charles Beresford would be more easily satisfied than Mr. Forwood.

The new rules as to examinations for promotion to the rank of colonel seem to have grown into a sort of ogre which is terrifying the authors of the scheme. A sort of Frankenstein has arisen, and the monster appears ready to rend those who have given it its existence. We understand that applications to be examined are pouring in with such rapidity and in such numbers that it will be exceedingly difficult to give all the aspirants the chance they are so eagerly soliciting. Now if examinations were to be held locally, under the arrangements of an officer commanding a district, the rush of candidates might be disposed of easily enough, just in the way that the tests in "c and d" are managed now.

But a very different aspect is given to the question when it is proposed that the new examinations should only be held at one or other of our camps of exercise. Supposing fifty or sixty, or even more, ambitious majors are to be collected together at Aldershot, for example, in the drill season, how are they all to be given a chance of handing the three arms without the ordinary routine being seriously interfered with? Units must be provided for them to work their wicked will upon, and schemes and general ideas will have to be worked with a view to testing the knowledge of the candidates rather than with regard to the instruction of the officers and men who carry them out. Officers get few enough opportunities already for practice at handing their commands under service conditions. The set field-days and reviews eat up a good many days of every drill season, and we may be sure those at the head of battalions and regiments and batteries will grumble much if they are robbed of their charges on a tactical day in order that some stranger may exhibit his proficiency—or the reverse; for, if the examination is to be anything more than a farce, a mass must be left for some hours at least to carry out his designs, and it will not be enough to ask him to move a battalion a few times across a parade-ground after the manner of a subaltern or captain wrestling with the intricacies of "a and b."

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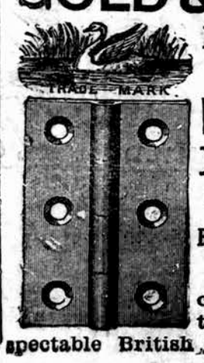

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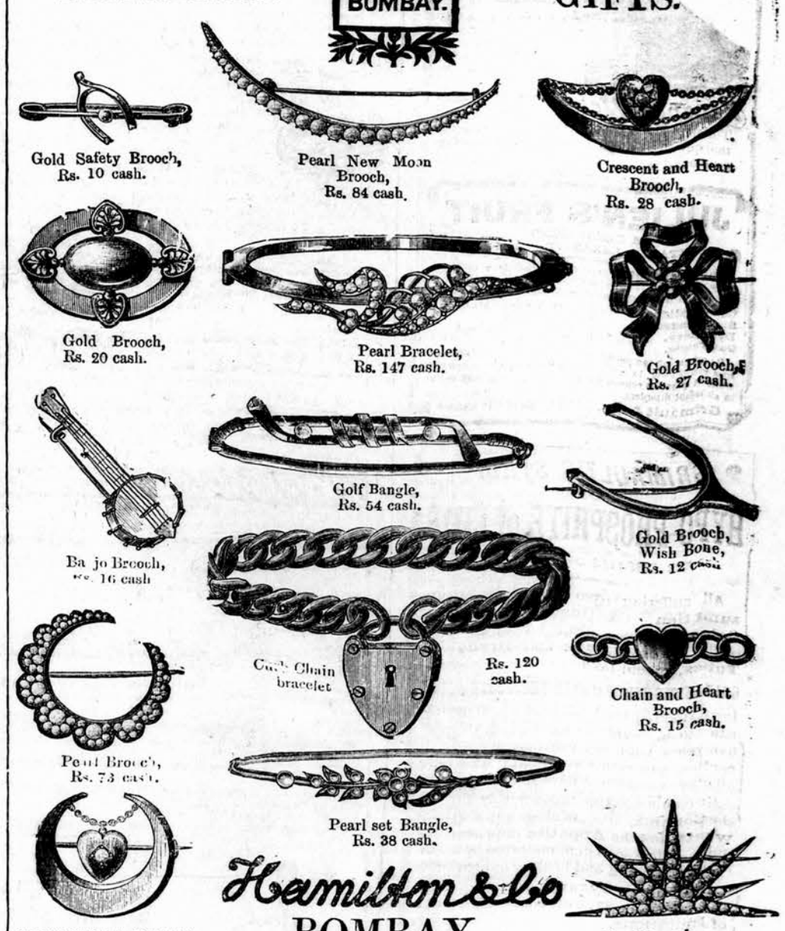
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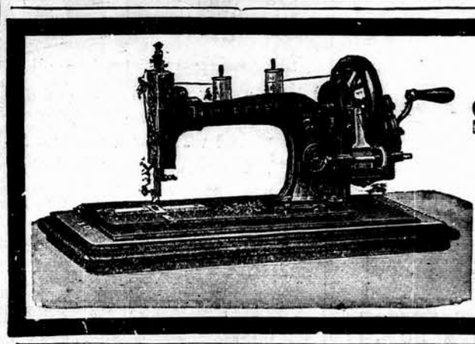

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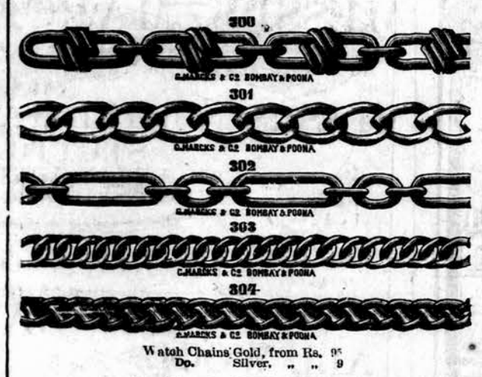

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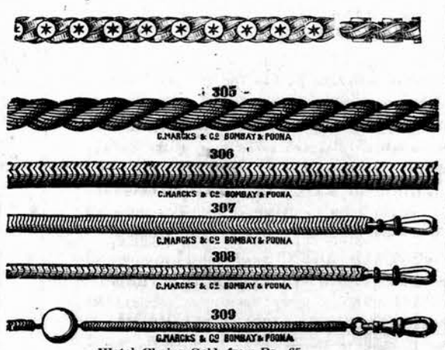

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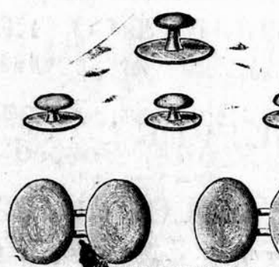

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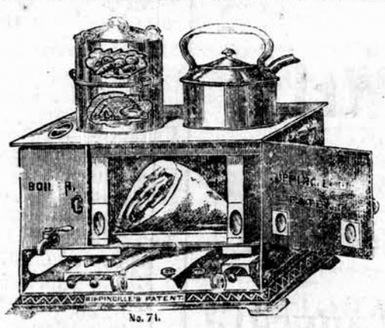

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